HOW GEN. EISENHOWER WON

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By MILTON HOWARD and ROB F. HALL

With Gen. Dwight Eisenhower going into the White House for the next four years, the most reactionary anti-labor, anti-democratic forces have won a victory. These circles have felt for the past few years that the growing crisis in their military-political policies, as well as the looming problems of economic depression, demanded that they put into the White House a "front man" who had no political ties to the labor movement and the Negro people and whose job it would be to prepare the nation for more reaction at home and more war overseas. That is the job they expect Eisenhower to carry out for them.

But an analysis of the votes and of the campaign shows that while the pro-fascist circles centered in the biggest banks, expect Eisenhower to carry America down their path to world war, the vast majority of the voters expect something exactly the opposite.

The Wall Street Journal accurately predicted a week ago that the words which would give Eisenhower a sweeping victory were his promise: "I shall go to Korea."

There is no question in the minds of any of the commentators that this pledge which was made to sound as if Eisenhower has a plan for ending the Korean war—which he doesn't have—explains how the GOP even made some inroads into the industrial town and communities which ordinarily would have voted with the Democrats on domestic questions, Taft-Hartley, etc,

It was the historic contribution of the Progressive Party nationally that, despite the very low vote for the Hallinan-Mrs. Bass ticket, it was the first party in the race to place the Korean peace question squarely in the center of the struggle. At the end of the campaign, its slogans were the mass slogans of millions on millions of voters, many of whom were never even given the chance to know about the Progressive Party, or were not permitted to vote for it in their states.

The bulk of the votes for Stevenson came from the labor movement and the Negro people. They did not swallow the Eisenhower demagogy on Korea. But it was impossible to win majorities against the Eisenhower - McCarthy-Nixon reaction so long as the top circles of the trade union leadership in the AFL and CIO stubbornly refused to challenge the pro-war line of the Truman government and of the Stevenson candidacy. Every time Stevenson defended the Korean debacle, he lost millions of votes, observers said. The results prove it. With Eisenhower making his heaviest gains with his Korean "peace" talk, neither the AFL and CIO leadership nor the Truman-Stevenson forces offered the voters the slightest proposals for ending the war. This ensured the GOP victory.

The "peace" demgaogy of the Eisenhower forces went so far that in the Southern states, the Ku Klux white supremacy political machines of Byrnes (South Carolina), Byrd (Virginia), Shivers (Texas), etc. combined their drive against the growing political strength of the Negro people with strong attacks on the Korean war. This broke the solid South and rallied to the GOP banner the Dixiecrat machines in a new political alignment.

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BUT WITH the Dixiecrats and the most reactionary Wall Street forces now getting set for new raids on democracy, on the labor movement, and on the Negro people, as well as for new military adventures abroad, another political alignment is also in the cards.

For while the pro-fascist forces have their plans for scuttling all political and trade union rights, etc., there is a big gap between their intentions and what they can carry out. It is a significant fact that even the notorious pro-fascist McCarthy, who trailed the rest of the GOP ticket in his post-election statement yesterday, found himself compelled to soft-pedal the "Communist" issue and pretend that he stands for "building prosperity on peace, not on war," and for "being very careful" not to scuttle the "social gains of the past 20 years."

It is also significant that the

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AFL Building Trades Head Says Korea Defeats Demos

CHICAGO.—Joseph D. Keenan, secretary - treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department and former national director of Labor's League for Political Education, the AFL's political arm, said today:

"I think that the main thing in the Democratic defeat was the Korean war."

N.Y. State Democrats' Worst Defeat Laid to Truman War Program

By MAX GORDON

New York State Democrats suffered their most crushing defeat in the state's history Tuesday as a result of their complete abandonment of the late President Roosevelt's policies and their embrace of Truman's Korean war program.

Eisenhower carried the state by more than 800,000 votes, triple the GOP's most optimistic estimates Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) defeated his Democratic opponent, John Cashmore by over 1,125,000 votes.

The Liberal Party, drawing heavily from ALP voters because of the wide fear among New York liberals and workers of an Eisenhower victory, gave his Democratic opponent 390,000.

The State Legislature will have the largest GOP majority in its history when it meets in January. The Senate will have 37 Republicans and 19 Republicans. The Assembly will have 99 Republicans and 51 Democrats.

This thorough domination by the reactionary Dewey machine will require the widest unity of labor, liberal and other civic forces to prevent wholesale attacks on living conditions, welfare and civil liberties.

ALP VOTE

Though the ALP vote was low, the party made an important contribution to the struggle for peace and civil rights in the course of its campaign.

With several upstate county figures still missing yesterday afternoon, it appeared the vote for the presidential ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass would reach about 65,000 in the state, while the vote for the U. S. Senate candidate, Corliss Lamont, might reach 100,000. Lamont's greater vote appeared to show that many ALPers were influenced by false "lesser evil" ideas and voted for Stevenson for President.

Election of the first Negro state senator in New York's history, Julius A. Archibald in Manhattan's 21st district, was one of the major contributions of the ALP's campaign for Negro representation.

Archibald's candidacy for the Democratic primary came as a result of a campaign by a non-partisan group, organized on the ALP's initiative, for a Negro state senator. He won the primary by a narrow margin. ALP supporters assistsed his primary fight, and the ALP gave him its electoral backing.

The ALP also contributed heavily to the nomination by Brooklyn Republicans of Rev. George Thomas as congressional candidate in the 10th C. D. Thomas was the firsts Negro named by a major party in Brooklyn for Congress. He received little support from teh GOP organization in Brooklyn and lost to the incumbent Democrat, Congresswoman Edna Kelly, who had Liberal Party backing.

The ALP's intensive peace campaign, centering on the demand for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, helped to push this issue to the fore in the election, and to impress itself upon the people of the nation.

In the returns for the two Communists candidates — Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in the 11th A.D. in Manhattan, and Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th congressional district, Davis received 879 votes in some 25,000 cast, while Gerson's vote was about 2,100 in some 160,000 cast. Both campaigns, however, brought to the fore the struggle for civil liberties and against the persecutions under the Smith Act. They scored significant victories in that both candidates were placed on the ballot, and remained on. They helped to recreate an atmosphere of Communist political participation and respect from the people, which existed in these districts when former Councilman Davis and the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione were active leaders.

The Davis and Gerson cam-

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WEEK'S CASUALTIES 1,174

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Pentagon today announced a new total of 124,569 U.S. battle casualties in Korea, an increase of 1,174 over last week's report.

The total included casualties whose next of kin had been notified through last Friday, a process requiring one to three weeks.

It showed 21,700 dead, 90,228 wounded, 9,345 missing, 1,906 captured, and 1,390 previously missing but returned to duty.

Pittsburgh '5' Ask Change of Venue As Smith Act Frameup Trial Opens

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—The trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers and three other working class leaders and writers opened here today with a defense battle to transfer the proceedings from the steel trust city of Pittsburgh. This is the fifth trial under the thought-control Smith Act, written by the Virginia Dixiecrat, J. Howard Smith.

The trial opened after Nelson was brought to the Federal courthouse in handcuffs from the county prison, where he is serving the fourth month of a 20-year sentence under the Pennsylvania "sediton" act. He was returned to the county prison a half mile away at lunch time, thus limiting his right to confer with counsel.

Defense attorney. Bertram Edises of California emphasized the prejudicial, anti-Communist activities of Pittsburgh judges in his motion for a change of venue.

"In no other city," said Edises

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LAG IN FUND THREATENS CRISIS

We must once again sound the alarm. We said a week ago that we needed $15,000 by last Friday to continue publishing. The fine immediate response to our plea, plus some borrowing for a few days and postponement of our printing bill and other obligations also for a few days, made it possible to keep going just for those few days.

We expected, though, that our readers would come to our aid in sufficient amounts in these few days to make it possible for us to climb out of the immediate hole. This has not happened and we are again at a critical stage.

We must have the added $5,000 to make it $15,000 by this Friday, or we face grave consequences. Actually, we need more by now, but we can at least breathe with that added $5,000.

Received Yesterday — $458.00
Total Thus Far — $10,536.50

Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

So please rush your twenties, tens, fives—or more if you have it.

Here is what a group of Vermont workers in the granite

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2 VETS OF KOREA ASK UN LET POWS TELL VIEWS ON ISSUE

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—Two veterans of the bloody fighting in Korea this week issued a dramatic appeal to the United Nations to let the prisoners of war on both sides voice their own views on the prisoner of war issue.

Joseph Harris, Seattle, formerly attached to the 10th Corps, and Dick Davis, Bellingham, formerly with the 45th Division, 145th Battalion, joined in the statement to UN Secretary Trygve lie. They said:

"We two veterans of the war in Korea appeal to you, that through the United Nations the immediate release of ten prisoners of war from each side be requested of the nations fighting in Korea, so that they can express on behalf of the prisoners of war on both sides, before the present session of the UN, what they think on the one and only issue holding up the stopping of this useless killing, the prisoner of war issue.

"We suggest that the prisoners of war in the various prison camps select their own representatives."

Harris, a young Negro veteran, has been working since his discharge toward competing his college education. Davis is a 24-year-old lumber worker. Both men are single.

In addition to their appeal to the UN, the two veterans have joined in an open letter to other Korean veterans, their parents, wives and friends, and to families of prisoners of war.

"We two veterans of the mess in Korea got back safely," their letter says. "Many of our buddies will stay in Korea forever.

"We want to do something to stop this slaughter. Will you help to start organizing the Korean veterans, their parents, wives and friends, and the families of prisoners of war, to demand of the UN the immediate stopping of this useless war?

"The main obstacle to a cease-fire in Korea is the prisoner of war issue. Can we agree to talk it out—not fight it out?

"Will you write to us to give your thinking on this?"

The letter requests that communications be directed to Davis, Box 574, Bellingham.

Detroit Judge Issues Ban on CIO Union

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (FP).—"This takes us back to 1932," gasped attorney D. Charles Marsten, when Circuit Judge Joseph A. Moynihan, without giving the CIO Utility Workers notice, gave the Detroit Edison Co. everything it wanted in an anti-union injunction.

Marston meant that issuance of ex-parte injunctions in labor disputes was a common practice under the last-known Republican administration just before passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Moynihan, regarded as among the most reactionary of Detroit's none too liberal judges, forbade the union:

From having more than two pickets at any gate or entrance of the power trust's plants; from assemblying within 100 feet not only of any Edison plant or building but even of any Edison truck or other vehicle; from interfering in any way with Edison equipment or employes if interference would disrupt normal service.

Moynihan's pretext for the injunction was rifle-shot damage to a transformer in an outlaying station, without waiting to hear the charge of president Nolan Leach of Local 223 that the shots were "an attempt by the company to discredit the union in the eyes of the public."

The strike began Oct. 23 when the company rejected a mediation recommendation of a 10 cent an hour raise in lieu of the 18 cents demanded by the union and the six cents offered by Detroit Edison. Police Commissioner Leonard, a defeated candidate for Republican nomination in the recent primary, immediately assigned the red squad to the strike.

The Republican attorney general at Lansing ruled the strike illegal because the state-conducted strike vote demanded by the company had not been held. The union position is that state law does not apply since the company is in interstate commerce.

This issue was to be settled in federal court. Moynihan set Nov. 10 for a hearing on his anti-labor ex-parte injunction.

NY Negro Labor Council Aims For 300 Parley Delegates

The New York Negro Labor Council aims for a city delegation of 300 to the Cleveland convenion of the National Negro Labor Council, according to Victoria Garvin, executive secretary of the city body. The convention opens Nov. 21.

Miss Garvin told the Daily Worker that it will take hard work in many local unions and shops or departments of shops, in the two weeks left, to get the delegates. But she felt confident the goal will be reached.

The Greater New York Council is arranging for a special train at a round trip rate of $32 per delegate leaving for Cleveland from Grand Central Station Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 p.m. But she stressed that delegates who want to take advantage of the arrangement must get reservations immediately at the councils' office, 53 W. 125 St., N.Y.C.

The council will also hold a dance at Smalls Paradise on Nov. 13 to raise funds to cover New York's share of the Cleveland convention's cost.

Miss Garvin said that much activity has already been reported on the election of delegates from the shops and locals of a number of unions.

The council is also currently active in the struggle against discrimination in the hiring policies of New York's hotels, especially in the white collar, skilled and higher paying fields. As a result of a survey of the situation and a prepared study, the council will hold a hearing at the Theresa Hotel, Saturday, Nov. 15 starting 1 p.m., to which it invited public officials, heads of hotel unions, rank and file workers, representatives of numerous welfare and Negro organizations, at which the facts will be bared. The council will also make known its program for a campaign to break the jimcrow practices in the city's hotels.

Fishermen on West Coast Weigh Union

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 5 (FP).—The ocean trollers, deep sea salmon and tuna fishermen are "rapidly deciding a union is the only answer" to problems confronting them under government policies which have made the fishing industry virtually expendable, Elmer Allen, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organizer, told Federated Press here.

The trollers have been without any coastwise organization since the old Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union was forced out of business by the packer-inspired anti-trust suits of the late '40s. Today they are joining Local 28, a newly-organized division of the ILWU, and have found a contract approach which they believe is airtight.

On his way back to Seattle from an organizing tour which touched coast ports as far south as Eureka, Cal., Allen reported the new local now has branches in Crescent City as well as Eureka, in Coos Bay and Newport, Ore., and in five Washington fishing ports—Seattle, Quillaute, Port Angeles, Westport and Ilwaco. He said another branch was being formed in Astoria, where some 200 trollers live or moor their boats regularly.

The local's two main objectives, Allen said, are a legal contract and a program to unite all fishermen and other workers whose livelihood is menaced by cheap imports in a fight to save American living standards.

There are more than 3,000 trollers who fish out of west coast ports, Allen said, and the local eventually hopes to have branches from Alaska to Mexico.

SEATTLE BANKER FOREMAN OF SMITH ACT GRAND JURY

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—As foreman of the federal grand jury which indicted the seven Northwest Smith Act defendants, Samuel J. Calderhead, Seattle banker, had an excellent opportunity to strike at his political opponents.

Article 6 of the Bill of Rights says that accused persons are entitled to an "impartial jury". This applies to the grand juries, which indict, as well as to the petit juries, whcih hear the trial. Just how "impartial" Banker Calderhead is can be indicted by the following facts.

• On Oct. 28 in Washington, D.C., the clerk of the U. S. Senate revealed that Calderhead had contributed $500 to the Senate camcampaign of Democrat Henry Jackson. Calderhead presided over the grand jury which indicted, among others, Karly Larsen, a state vice president, and William Pennock, a state executive board member, of the Progressive party. The Progressive party, with Thomas C. Rabbitt as its nominee, was campaigning against both Jackson and his GOP opponent, Harry Cain.

Also the Northwest edition of the "Daily People's World," edited by Terry Pettus, was active in the campaign against the hydrogen-bomb war policy of Jackson.

• As chairman of the Board of the Lincoln First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Calderhead on Dec. 31, 1951, issued over his signature an annual report assailing "communism and socialism." He wrote that support for the mortgage business is the way to "keep our country free from totalitarianism."

• Calderhead and his bank are members and heavy financial supporters of the Washington State Taxpayer's Assn. For years this group has openly charged that every social security proposal by Pennock and the Pension Union is a "Kremlin plot to wreck the state." The indictment of Pennock is used in the Association's campaign material to attack Init. 184. In addition to helping finance the printing of this smear Calderhead is distribtuing the leaflets at his bank. He has also distributedcopies to all his employes.

As a gesture towards the constitutional guarantee of an "impartial jury" five of the defendants (Pettus and Paul Bowen were then being held in the Minneapolis and Chicago jails) were allowed to confront the 23 grand jurors in the Seattle federal court Sept. 22. But the five Larson, Pennock, Henry Huff, John Daschbach and Barbara Hartle, did not know of Calderhead's activities in order to challange him. And he did not inform the court that the defendants included his bitterest political enemies.

The last minute revelation that Calderhead is a financial backer of Jackson has drawn the fire of Rabbitt. "This is additional proof," he told audiences, "that the defendants were indicted by their political enemies for political motives. How can you talk of impartiality when this banker had an opportunity to indict the leading opponents of the man he was backing with his money and influence, for the U. S. Senate?"

Fight Jimcrow On Taxi Jobs In Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The San Francisco chapter of the Negro Labor Council has called upon all organizations and individuals to join with them in forcing the Yellow Cab Co. to abandon its jimcrow hiring policy.

The call, issued in the form of a leaflet, focused attention on a newspaper advertisement sponsored by Yellow Cab.

The ad reads: "Cab men, pleasant work, good pay, age 25 or over. Reference, one year local residence, and accident-free record required. Yellow Cab Co. See Mr. Rice, 245 Turk St."

Hundreds of Negroes who met with the qualifications, have applied, but not one is driving a Yellow Cab today.

The leaflet said several NLC delegations have met with Rice to discuss the matter and found him to be "very stubborn." The leaflet reminded the reader of the fight waged to win street car and bus operator jobs for Negroes in San Francisco, Oakland and other cities and pointed to the fact that Lloyd W. Washington, Negro bus driver, has just been officially acclaimed as "Minute Man of the Month."

Yellow Cab's discrimination is harmful, concludes the leaflet, "not only to the Negro people, but to the well-being of this city and to this country's claims to democracy."

Arizona Ban On 'Secondary Boycott' Voted

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 5.—A proposition for a state ban on "secondary boycotts" during strikes won out in yesterday's election, Arizona returns showed. The proposition would prohibit all strikes except those over wages or working conditions.

Furniture Locals Aid Labor Bazaar

Local 140 of the United Furniture Workers of America has announced the formal endorsement by its executive board of the forthcoming Annual Labor Bazaar, Dec. 11-14, at the St. Nicholas Arena.

Sol Tischler, president of Local 140; Carl Weiss and Morris Moskowitz were named to head the bazaar committee which will obtain merchandise, sell tickets and rally volunteers.

Members of Local 140, who specialize in making mattresses and bedding, curtains and draperies, have already begun to prepare many of these items for donations.

Members of Local 76 and 76-B of the United Furniture Workers have also begun collecting upholstered and occasional pieces.

Fire Dep't Lets 400 Negroes' Homes Burn

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 5.—Four hundred persons are homeless and propertyless in the Negro community on the outskirts of East St. Louis, as the result of a fire last Thursday to which the city Fire Department refused to respond. The segregated area is aptly named Fireworks Station, subject as it is to continuous fires in the fall and winter, as well as to floods in spring and summer.

The East St. Louis Fire Department refused to heed the Negro householders' desperate plea for help when a raging fire leveled 19 buildings in an entire city block, on the ground that the area is outside the city limits.

The local reactionary press played up the fire story by saying the burned out working people blamed their own volunteer fire department as inefficient, but the facts show that the people in the community, who had bought a fire engine with their own nickels and dimes to protect themselves, put the blame squarely where it belonged, on the township authorities and county politicians.

One Negro packinghouse worker, whose house was fortunately saved from the flames, said: "We have no fire plugs because the Illinois Water & Power Co. demands we pay $60 to $100 each before they run lines in here. We know our one fire truck can't do much, and that's why we called on the East St. Louis Fire Department.

"I'll bet that if the Armour & Co. plant outside the city limits had a grass fire in back of their plant, the East St. Louis Fire Department would be there on the double. But they won't come for us working people."

The burned out families are now housed in the school building. The Red Cross is offering temporary aid, and township officials have offered a little more. But where are these 400 people to go?

Demands for action by Gov. Stevenson and county officials are being made, and the people are already talking about a mass meeting to be held here so that they can organize to put an end to these terrible fires.

SEE BIG VOTE FOR SENATE CANDIDATE OF IPP IN CALIF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Strong possibility that the vote of Reuben Borough, Independent Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senate may reach half million mark in the contest which was won by reactionary Sen. William Knowland, who was the candidate of both the Republican and Demoperatic parties. Los Angeles county is expected to give him 250,000 when all the votes are counted. In Alameda county, Knowland's home base, Borough vote was running about 17 percent with an estimated total of 50,000 expected, the highest IPP vote to date in that county.

In San Francisco, he polled 41,690, about 15 percent of the total vote cast for Senator. In industrial Contra Costa county, Borough got 9,731 votes or 14 percent of total cast. Outlying counties not reported yet.

Vincent Hallinan polled 3,149 votes in San Francisco, slightly less than one percent of total vote in Presidential race. Same percentage elsewhere apparently though complete returns not in.

CHAPMAN SAYS KOREA TALK WON FOR EISENHOWER

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—"It was Korea more than anything else." This explanation of the Stevenson defeat came from Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, who issued his statement at the Illinois governor's campaign headquarters in Springfield.

Chapman voiced what was the consensus here among those who tried to make a sober estimate of the Eisenhower victory.

Speaking of the decisive closing period in the campaign of the President-elect, the "Chicago Daily News" declared editorially:

"Of his promises, the pledge to give Korea first priority in his attention . . . undoubtedly was uppermost in the minds of the people."

Commentators and pollsters here traced the margin of Eisenhower's victory to a week of speeches on Korea climaxed here in Chicago last week-end at rallies at the Chicago Stadium and at the Western Electric plant.

One leading analyst here wrote: "The Democrats apparently underestimated the American peoples wish for a settlement of the bloody stalemate."

One remarkable and significant outcome here was the election of Barratt O'Hara to Congress, replacing Republican Rep. Richard B. Vail in the 2nd district.

The issues here were more clearcut than in any congressional contest in the state. O'Hara campaigned strongly as a Roosevelt new dealer, calling for an immediate settlement of the Korean war.

Vail, member of the House Un-American Committee, campaigned as a self-styled "Senator McCarthy in the House." The large district which unseated Vail includes the South Chicago steel area and a large Negro community.

Although Republicans swept this country, their candidate for state's attorney, Grenville Beardsley, went down to defeat. Beardsley's main campaign slogan was "a little FBI for Cook County."

His windup statement on the eve of the election was a violent attack on the striking Harvester workers who, he said, "are striking at the foundation of our society."

Beardsley was defeated by Judge John Gutknecht, who has been subjected to a red-baiting attack by the "Chicago Tribune."

In the congressional races here, Democratic Rept. Sidney Yates, with a liberal domestic policy, won out over a Chicago Tribune-sponsored candidate. And the veteran liberal, Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, was reelected to his 24th consecutive tearm in the house.

New Dixiecrat-GOP Tie Menaces South

By ABNER W. BERRY

There is a sharp warning to the Negro people contained in the election victory of Dwight D. Eisenhower. For the general, through his persistent stand against civil rights and his ardent wooing of Dixiecrats with "States' Rights" pleas, has brought onto the scene a new white supremacy, coalition.

Up to now, this coalition has been working furtively, only loosely allied through the Democratic party with federal political power. But if the election returns show anything, it is that Eisenhower is heavily indebted politically to the Dixiecrat governors of Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and to the racist politicians in Florida and several other northern states.

The pro-Eisenhower newspapers—and those who will now try to sell the country on "national unity"—pretend to see in thes development the beginning of a "two-party system" in the South. In reality, this development is in the direction of reconstituting the old one-party system along new lines. And in so doing they seek to combine the old system with the new streamlined war party.

The old one-party system was based on the "need" of northern capitalists and their southern political partners to "keep the Negro in his place," voteless, segregated and impotent. The large popular vote for Eisenhower emphasizes this anti-Negro political tradition.

In the first place, the Republicans in most cases in the Deep South did not put up local candidates who would have given the electorate the chance of rejecting the Dixiecrats. And so the Eisenhower vote in Virginia, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana and elsewhere went hand-in-hand with the vote for Dixiecrat Governors, Congressmen and state legislators.

The campaign for Eisenhower throughout the South was conducted in the atmosphere of aggressive white supremacy. Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, led the pack in this respect. And it is significant that Eisenhower received a popular majority in Byrnes' state, although the GOP candidate lost the state because the votes he received on the Republican line were not counted, since they were for a different set of electors.

In Florida, the general's main strength was in the citrus belt, center of anti-Negro violence, and the campaign there was marked by Klan outbursts and threats of violence against Negroes.

Eisenhower was allied in Texas and Louisiana with governors who have openly regretted the coming of Negro freedom from chattel slavery.

In every case, the wily Dixiecrats combined their racist threats with demagogic "peace" appeals for bringing the boys home from Korea. In this they were echoing Eisenhower's white supremacy when he called for a foreign policy which would pit "Asian against Asian."

From this surface examination of the Eisenhowes southern campaign and its results, one doesn't wonder why the Negro voters went almost solidly against the general, allying themselves with the "loyal" Democrats. But in many instances, especially in South Carolina, there were instances where the Negro vote was cancelled out by an energetic registration of white voters by the machines while Negro registration was held down by all the old Dixiecrat methods, "legal" and extra-legal.

The Negro people are now confronted with a national administration pledged to "state's rights." There is sure to be a Congress, dominated by Republicans and their Dixiecrat allies, in which civil rights, without a million-strong mass militant struggle, will never be considered. In the North, the Negro vote joined with the labor vote against Eisenhower. It is not so clear that the southern labor vote opposed the general. Indeed, the returns showing that Eisenhower's strength was in the southern cities tends to indicate that southern labor, to a considerable extent, went along with the Dixiecrats.

This places before the Negro people and the working class the immediate and urgent task of finding a common ground of struggle around the issue affecting both groups. The national unions can no longer "look the other way" on the issues confronting the Negro workers and Negro citizens generally. For the Eisenhower victory already indicates a threat to the Negro peoples' right-to-vote movement as well as to the organizing drive of the trade unions. It highlights a necessary step that is long overdue.

3,200 at Briggs Strike for Rehiring Of Negro Women

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Some 3,200 Briggs workers at the Connor plant here, members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 742, walked out yesterday when the company refused to rehire Negro women workers who had been laid off, but instead hired white women workers. The Negro women had seniority. The white women were new employes.

A picket line encircled the company's employment office and Layman Walker, Negro UAW leader and recording secretary of the local, told newsmen that the company was discriminating against Negro women workers. The company is today negotiating the issue. Similar type of discrimination is going on in other plants of auto companies. At Chrysler's Dodge main plant Negro women are told to mail back job applications, but white women come right to the employment office and are hired but not Negro women. Back in 1942, Ford workers at the Rouge plant threw a mass picket line around the company's employment offices protesting Ford's refusal to hire Negro women. They broke the discrimination and many shops began hiring Negro women.

Forum Monday on Negro and the News

The Negro and the News of the Week is the topic of a public forum next Monday at 8 p.m. at the Frederick Douglass School, 14 W. 124th St. Louis Burnham, editor of the newspaper "Freedom" will lead the forum.

The Frederick Douglass Educational Center begins its fall term next week.

Eisenhower Forces Carry House; Senate Still in Doubt

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won 30,303,120 votes in 38 states with 431 electoral votes, to become the 34th President of the United States. Still incomplete returns gave the Republican nominee that margin of victory over Democrat Adlai Stevenson, with 24,403,496 votes, who was leading in 10 states having 100 electoral votes. The returns were from 127,637 of the 145,940 polling places in the nation. It takes 286 electoral votes to elect a President.

Republicans won control of the House of Representatives. Late returns assured them of at least 218 members elected. It takes 218 to control. One member is listed as an independent. Thirteen races were still in doubt late yesterday.

It appeared possible that the organization of the new Senate might be determined by the lone independent, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon who bolted the GOP during the campaign, and a pro-Eisenhower Democrat from Texas, newly elected Price Daniel.

On the basis of still-incomplete returns the indicated makeup of the new 83rd Congress was:

Senate—Democrats 47, Republicans 48, Indepent 1.

House—Democrats 210, Republicans 218, Independent 1.

It takes a minimum of 49 votes for bare control of the Senate.

Morse was mum on what he will do. Daniel said he might register as an "Independent" instead of a Democrat, when Congress meets in January, because of an implied threat of reprisals from his old party over his open support of Eisenhower.

Eisenhower captured Virginia, Texas and Florida to crack the "solid south" for the first time since Herbert Hoover carried five southern states in 1928. He swept all of the big-voting states like New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Stevenson's home state of Illinois. Some of the usually-Democratic "border" states also fell into the Republican column.

The popular vote was almost 55 million. The previous high was 49,815,312 recorded in the Roosevelt-Willkie contest of 1940.

Republicans ousted Democrats from four statehouses in a 19-state sweep and the GOP challenger in Michigan pulled slightly ahead of Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

Riding the Republican victory

(Continued on Page 5)

Cacchione Memorial to Be Held Nov. 21

A memorial meeting in tribute to Peter V. Cacchione, a leading Communist and member of the New York City Council, who died Nov. 6, 1947, will be held Nov. 21 at 8 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Pettis Perry and Simon W. Gerson will speak. The cultural program will include Hope Foye, soprano.

RECESS TRIAL AT FOLEY SQ. TILL FRIDAY

The Foley Square Smith Act trial was recessed yesterday until Friday, 10:30 a.m. Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered the recess on a motion by defense attorneys following a conference in chambers with defense and prosecution counsel.

Judge Dimock said the recess was granted, over the prosecutions objection, to give Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has been testifying as a defense witness for 18 days, an opportunity "to rest and straighten out her personal affairs."

Defense attorney Mary Kaufman, who has been conducting direct examintaion of Miss Flynn, said Miss Flynn's direct testimony should be completed at the end of Friday's session and the witness, who is also a defendant, would then be ready to testify under cross-examination. Miss Flynn is the second witness called by the defense.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan said it would require a considerable length of time to take testimony of the third defense witness. He declined to state who would follow Miss Flynn on the stand.

McTernan told the court he would soon be prepared to present final argument on a long-pending motion to sever the case of Jacob Mindel, 71-year-old defendant suffering from a serious heart ailment.

QUEENS CP GIVES $1,000 TO NELSON DEFENSE FUND

The Queens County Communist Party has contributed $1,000 to the Steve Nelson Defense Fund. The contribution was sent to Mrs. Margaret Nelson.

"Steve Nelson," said the Queens County CP, "has for many years been in the forefront in the fight against fascism.

"Because he is a leader in the struggle for peace, the witch-hunt Truman Administration has found it necessary to attempt to silence him through its indictment of him and his comrades in the State of Pennsylvania.

"This contribution is but a small token of the high esteem we here hold for this gallant fighter."

Tells How High Smith Act Bail Gags Defense

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—How the Truman government, by insisting on fantastically high bail, seeks to prevent local Smith Act defendants from seeking lawyers and preparing their case, was described in a letter in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Mrs. Dorothy Forest. Mrs. Forest is the wife of defendant James Forest, and is herself a Smith Act victim who is free on bail. Her letter (Oct. 16) is as follows:

"Punishment under the Smith Act starts long before the trial. Although neither my husband nor I has ever been guilty of evil intent or action against our country or its government, we are already being denied the protection of the Constitution we both hold dear.

"After more than two weeks in City Jail, I was finally released on the still high bail of $10,000, which took every resource of family and friends to raise. In addition, those who protested our high bail have been intimidated by Commissioner Bean, who announced publicly that he had turned their names over to the FBI, thus attempting to deprive them and others of their right freely to petition their government for redress of grievances.

"Now, because of the thought-control atmosphere, not only have I lost my job and my apartment, but my husband is being held on the literally impossible bail of $40,000. I had always believed that the purpose of bail was to bring the defendant back to court, not to deprive him of an opportunity to seek lawyers and prepare his defense. Yet this is what is happening even before a trial date has been set.

"Supreme Court Justice Black recently predicted that some future generation will regain the rights of which all the American people are now being deprived by thought-control legislation and hysteria. I don't want to wait that long to have my family reunited and our basic freedoms restored. Reasonable bail for my husband and me and for the other Smith Act defendants is the least that can be granted us now."

Fishermen Win Price Hike In California

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Fishermen won their higher price demands on sardines, compromised on mackerel, and the boats were sailing last week for the first time since the season opened Oct. 1.

Approximately 2,200 members of the Fishermen's Local 33, ILWU, and the AFL Seine and Line Fishermen had refused to sail for shares based on canners' and boat owners' prices of $70 per ton for sardines, $65 for jack mackerel, and $75 for Pacific mackerel.

The deadlock snapped when the canners, boat owners and fishermen agreed on $75 per ton on sardines, the price sought all along by the fishermen.

Compromise prices of $67.50 per ton on jack mackerel and $77.50 a ton on Pacific mackerel also were set.

The agreement further provided that the price will go up $2.50 more per ton for each category if 24,000 tons of any of the species have not been caught by Nov. 19.

The 150 purse seiners of the San Pedro - Wilmington - Long Beach fleet, plus approximately 50 more boats from Northern California, put out to sea Sunday night.

Head of Canada Woodworkers Tells of 5-Year Plan in USSR

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Follow- are excerpts from a report given by Bruce Magnuson at a recent meeting here. Magnuson, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Union of Woodworkers, was chairman of a delegation of seven Canadians to the USSR, sponsored by the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

By BRUCE MAGNUSON

The new (Soviet) Five-Year Plan will bring on a new phase of Soviet society. It will replace heavy work by instruments and automatization. Science and technology will take over on the basis of mass technical training. The standard of life will be much ahead of anything previously known and it will be quite impossible to hide the facts about such world-shaking achievements in science and technology as well as in social organization.

The chief prerequisite of the successful advance of this kind of planning is peace. There can be no talk of war in a society that builds for peace. And there is no talk of war in the Soviet Union. Our message from all the people we met there to all the Canadian people is that they want peace to carry on with their work.

During our stay in Moscow the details of the fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan for economic construction was announced. The aim of this plan, which is already underway, is to raise industrial production 70 percent by 1955.

State appropriations for social insurance are to be increased by 30 percent and the real wages of workers by 35 percent.

Income of collective farmers is to be increased by 40 percent.

Housing facilities for the people will be doubled.

The state capital investment in industry is to be doubled and the production of hydro-electric power will increase three times over the previous five-year plan. All heavy jobs are to be mechanized and the number of specialists available for industry, agriculture and construction will be doubled.

NEW SCHOOLS

In Moscow the plan calls for 385 new schools and the compulsory school term will be extended to 10 years, or from seven years of age to 17. The aim is to institute universal polytechnical training.

The people of the Soviet Union were enthusiastically discussing the Five-Year Plan when the delegation left. And with the purchasing power of the average family doubled in the last five years it stands to reason that with the plan fulfilled the living standards of the Soviet working people will be the highest in the world.

Nowhere in the world is there a better organized and more enthusiastic labor force than in the Soviet Union. There the unions are not split into factions engaged in fratricidal strife but are pulling together in collective labor. There the working people set their own wages and participate in laying the plans for production. With private ownership and profit abolished in industry, workers and management work together to advance production and the standard of living of all people.

ATTITUDE TO U. S.

While Canadians are well received in Europe there is considerable difference in the attitude towards Americans. This is understandable because more and more people are beginning to see the situation not as a threat of Soviet "aggression," but as uncalled for interference by American millionaires in their (Europe's) domestic affairs.

As was stated by a delegate at the Margate Trades Union Congress in Britain while we were in Europe: "Why should we reduce our standards in order to make war on people who are raising their standards?" Indeed a serious question we should have been asking for quite some time. If the will for peace is there—there is a way to come to amicable agreement with the people of Eastern Europe.

In the Soviet Union we had the opportunity to see for ourselves the immense construction work for the remaking of nature when we circled low in an aircraft over the new Volga-Don Canal. At the western end of this project we saw the artificial Tsimlyanskaya Sea and a dam nine miles long, with flood gates for immense power stations, sluices for the navigation canal and hundreds of miles of irrigation ditches running out into the countryside.

WORLD'S BIGGEST

This project has no equal in the world. And other large projects are now in the making, such as in Central Asia where there will be a lake created that will be bigger than the British Isles and where the steppes will be watered and where the irrigated desert with forest belts will become fertile land. Instead of feeding 20 million people as now, the Central Soviet Asiatic republics will be able to feed 120 million human beings.

Today a younger generation is growing up to help the older people. This younger generation is being brought up in the spirit of peace and collective labor for the good of humanity. We had occasion to notice how much care is taken of children when we visited the Children's Palace (at Rostov), a place where the kids meet to play, study, sing and play music and learn arts and handicrafts, etc.

AMBASSADORS

Our main desire in going to the Soviet Union was to become acquainted at first hand with the living and working conditions of the Soviet people. We were in a real sense ambassadors of peace and good will between the peoples of our country—Canada—and the peoples of the Soviet Union. As such we wished to see as much as possible and to share our impressions in mutually beneficial discussions with the people we met from day to day. With this in mind we set out to plan our own tour from the day we reached Moscow.

The results were that in our short time spent in such a huge country we managed to inspect factories and homes of workers. We visited a coal mine, a timber camp, cultural institutions, hospitals, a collective farm and a vinery in Crimea. We managed to see theatre, ballet and movies, along with many other interesting items.

UNRESTRICTED

Before leaving the Soviet Union we were given the opportunity to speak about our impressions over the Moscow radio. All the while on our visit in the USSR we traveled unrestricted and without any difficulties. We wandered about at will and spoke to people whenever there was an opportunity to do so. Personally I took dozens of snapshots every day and had all of these developed and packed away when I left.

The simple facts are that Americans are trying to export unemployment and crisis conditions to foreign lands. The hysterical outbursts which accompany this plan in a propaganda sense merely reflect an internal economic and social crisis that will grow worse unless something is done to halt the trend.

Thus it is understandable why the Swedes, who already feel a crisis developing in the paper industry, are becoming worried about the future and what it holds in store for them. The neutrality myth received a severe shock there during the recent American war maneuvers in the Baltic.

Families of Smith Act Victims In Wash. Vow Fight on Shameful Law

Helen Huff, wife of Henry Huff, one of the seven indicted in Seattle, Wash., under the Smith Act, in a letter to Peggy Dennis, national chairman of the Families of the Smith Act Victims, voiced the fighting spirit of all the "Families," when she said, "Our slogan and our determination is to make the Northwest the graveyard of the Smith Act."

"Dear Peggy," she wrote, "greetings from our newest group of Smith Act victims' families to your splendid committee.

"We six wives here in Washington are very proud to join with you in the magnificent fight you have been waging against the infamous and unconstitutional Smith Act and to guarantee the safety, security and well-being of its victims and their families.

"We are also determined that membership in this wonderful group shall be closed from here on for want of eligible applicants and that it shall speedily be rendered unnecessary and dissolved, by wiping the shameful blot of the Smith Act off the pages of our nation's history.

"While all of us have been busy, literally night and day, in the various activities around getting our husbands released on bail and then helping in preparation for their defense, we were able only two days ago to meet and discuss the special role we as wives can play in this fight.

"Several of us have already spoken at a number of meetings in Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Bellingham and Aberdeen.

"Spirit and enthusiasm is running very high here, and the warmth, love and support shown to all of us by so many people who know the proud record of these seven people who have been in the forefront over the years of the struggle for peace, security and democratic progress, is profoundly inspiring.

"We are firmly convinced that every possibility exists to extend the first breakthrough in these cases that came with the acquittal of Gerson and Begun. We base our confidence on the rich traditions of militant struggle by the progressive people of Washington, the breadth of support which has been and will be forthcoming by the thousands of people who know, love and respect these seven leaders of the labor and progressive movement.

"Our slogan and our determination is to make the Northwest the graveyard of the Smith Act."

ACLU Defends Doctors Ousted By N.Y. Regents

The American Civil Liberties Union has entered as a "friend of the court" in the defense of three New York doctors suspended or reprimanded by the New York Board of Regents following their conviction for contempt of Congress when they refused to produce books belonging to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Two of the petitioners before the State Court of Appeals are Dr. Edward K. Barsky and Dr. Jacob Auslander, both of whose licenses to practice medicine were suspended for three and six months respectively. The third petitioner, Dr. Louis Miller, was reprimanded by the Regents.

The Appellate Division upheld the Regent's action. The New York branch of ACLU, through its counsel, Osmond K. Fraenkel, and Herbert Monte Levy, staff counsel for ACLU, assert that "to permit a suspension of a physician's license for conviction of a crime not involving moral turpitude and bearing a reasonable relation to the physician's qualifications for the practice of medicine, is a violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment."

The attorneys state that the 3 doctors incurred the contempt conviction when they followed advice of counsel that "the questions asked by a legislative investigation committee interfered with their freedom of speech, in violation of the First Amendment."

Fete Birth of Levittown's 1st Negro Baby

The first Negro family to break jimcrow in Levittown, Murdie and Leroy Cannon, of 180 Old Farm Road, Levittown, have presented this community with another first—their son, Ralph, born in Meadowbrook Hospital, L. I., on Oct. 21.

When they returned from the hospital, friends and neighbors waited to greet mother and child. The Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, of which Mr. Cannon is an executive board member, announced that baby Ralph is the first Negro child to be born in this Levittown community of 70,000.

Since Levitt & Sons refused to rent or sell homes to Negro families, the Cannons were obliged to rent their Cape Cod home from a private owner. This was in December, 1950. Since that time, the Cannons have purchased their house, becoming the first of several Negro families now living in Levittown.

Commenting on Levitt's 4,000 Cape Cod rentals which have recently been put on the market for direct purchase, Mr. Cannon stated: "The best birthday present we can give my son and all the kids in Levittown is the success of C.E.D.'s aim to end discrimination against my people in the sale of these 4,000 houses."

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STATE SENATE JIMCROW DENTED

THE FIGHT FOR A NEGRO state senator, begun in 1946 by the American Labor Party and supported by this paper, has paid off. Julius A. Archibald, Harlem attorney and school teacher, as the new state senator from the 21st S.D., Manhattan, represents not only a progressive united front victory, but indicates and emphasizes the need for broadening the fight for Negro representation. The key to Archibald's victory was in the Democratic Party fight, the insistent and united demand for the nomination of Negro candidates by all parties.

Now the rank and file of all parties should unite immediately for the municipal elections next year and for the 1954 congressional campaigns. The fight should be pushed to enlarge the representation of Negroes in city government beyond a lone City Councilman. There is room for more than one Negro congressman from a state with one million Negro population. All up and down the political line the people will have to enlarge upon the work done by the Non-Partisan Committee for Negro Representation which worked militantly for the nomination and election of Archibald.

PRISONERS—OHIO AND KOJE

WHAT DO ALL THESE astounding "riots" in the various state prisons mean? They are not, of course, riots at all, as the press calls them, to imply that the suffering men in the prisons are brutes, while their overseers are gentlemen of decency and civilization.

It is clear that men locked up in prisons and faced even with brutal reprisals do not take the actions they are taking in so many prisons just over minor matters. The prisoners are taking truly desperate means to get a message to the world. From even the censored reports one can tell what the message is. The men are starved. The appropriations for their food are probably stolen half the time, and they are far from generous to begin with. The spirit of corruption which reeks in all the circles of the government, as the country knows by now, must be truly enormous in the officialdom of many of the state prisons.

As we read of these inhuman conditions of which the "rioting" prisoners are trying to tell us in the prisons here at home, does it not call to our minds the other "riots" in the prisons on Koje Island, Korea?

Here too, suffering and unarmed men—this time, Asian men—have "rioted" to get to mankind a message so vital to them that many died, shot down, to get it across. Their message has been that they are being restrained by force from going home under POW exchange, just as the prisoners in Ohio and Illinois have been telling us about their intolerable conditions.

Decent men and women everywhere cannot close their ears to these desperate cries of prisoners. We should take our stand against inhumanity at home and for the exchange of all prisoners in Korea.

GOP House

(Continued from Page 3)

wave, the GOP wrenched the governorships of Delaware, Massachusetts, Indiana and Illinois from the Democrats. In addition, Republican J. Hugo Aronson swept ahead of Gov. John W. Bonner, Democrat, in Montana.

Democrats were returned to power in nine states, including Ohio, in spite of Eisenhower's 500,000-vote margin there.

Thirty Governors will take office in January, including Republican Governor-elect J. Hugo Aronson of Maine who was named in September.

The nation now has 25 Republican and 23 Democratic chief executives. As a result of the Republican sweep, the GOP is assured of controling a minimum of 20 state houses next year while the Democrats can count on at least 17.

The Michigan gubernatorial battle appears headed for a photo finish similar to 1950 when Williams just squeaked through. The lead has changed hands a number of times and could switch again before all the votes are in.

Massachusetts Gov. Paul A. Dever, keynoter of the Democratic convention, was upset in his bid for reelection by Rep. Christian A. Herter (R-Mass.).

Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, won a fourth term by defeating Charles P. Taft, brother of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O).

Lt.-Gov. Sherwod Dixon of Illinois, who had been hand-picked by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, lost lost out to GOP state treasurer William G. Stratton. Rep. J. Caleb Boggs (R-Del.) ousted Democrat Gov. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware.

Former American Legion commander George N. Craig won in Indiana over Democrat John A. Watkins. Craig will succeed Democrat Gov. Henry F. Schricker who failed to unseat Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.).

Govs. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and Dan Thornton of Colorado, early backers of Eisenhower's candidacy, were re-elected along with Gov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah, one of the few Republican governors who backed Sen. Taft for the nomination.

In New Mexico, Democratic Sen. Dennis Chavez was holding a scant 605-vote lead over Republican Pat Hurley, with 621 of 894 precincts reporting. The lead had changed three times since the count began.

In Wyoming, Democratic Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney lost his bid for a fourth term to his Republican opponent, Gov. Frank A. Barrett.

In Massachusetts, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican and one of Eisenhower's first backers, lost his fight for reelection to Rep. John F. Kennedy, Democrat. Kennedy won with a plurality of 73,754, with 1,861 of the state's 1,967 precincts reporting.

Why the Gov't is Seeking to Frame William Albertson

[Note: William Albertson, 42, of Detroit was scheduled to go on trial in Pittsburgh yesterday on the same fantastic Smith Act charge of "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence."]

DETROIT.—Brought up amid the squalor and misery imposed on Pittsburgh's common folk by the great steel and coal kings, Bill Albertson recognized early in life that it's up to working people to build a happier future.

His mother was a Communist, and through her Bill met other men and women, Negro and white, who sought to organize the unorganized miners, mill workers, who battled jimcrow and discrimination, who fought for better living conditions for the disinherited and painted a magnificent picture of a new life where all could enjoy the fruits of their labor.

An honor student and an avid reader, Bill was particularly influenced by the writings of Jack London—his scathing exposures of capitalist injustices and his warnings against the fascist brutality of the "iron heel."

Bill's mother was a nurse, and Bill himself wanted to become a doctor. He entered the University of Pittsburgh, taking a pre-med course. His aspirations were smashed when a university spokesman told him that, brilliant student though he was, as a Jew he had scant hopes of being admitted to medical school.

Bill fought back against such injustices. He became president of the campus Liberal Club. He led struggles for free speech against the Steel Trust-dominated Board of Trustees. He helped forestall the efforts of university authorities to recruit students as scabs against striking "stuffer boys" in the mailing room of the Pittsburgh Press.

In May, 1929, Bill, then a Sophomore, organized a meeting to hear Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, the noted educator, speak in defense of Tom Mooney, victim of one of the most shocking anti-labor frameups in American history.

For this "crime"—so similar to the "overt acts" of organizing meetings of which is today accused under the Smith Act—Bill was expelled from the university. Thousands of students rallied to his defense, holding great protest meetings on campus, but the industrial overlords of student thought stood by their expulsion order.

His formal schooling has abruptly ended, Bill became Pittsburgh organizer of the Young Communist League and further earned the spiteful hatred of the Smoky City's industrial overlords by fighting evictions, for home relief, for shelter for the homeless, for jobs, for unemployment insurance.

In 1932 he went to New York City. Having waited on tables and jerked sodas while he was helping to pay his way through high school and college, he joined the left-led Food Workers Industrial Union and soon became editor of its newspaper, The Food Worker, and secretary of its Hotel and Restaurant Division.

His union made strides organizing restaurant workers in the Broadway area against the industry's abominable conditions—low wages, long hours, split shifts, discrimination against Negroes, unemployment. The employers relied heavily on big racketeers and gunmen, headed by the notorious Dutch Schultz, to keep the workers down. Corrupt organizers of the AFL in that field accepted huge payoffs from the mobsters in return for promises not to demand living wages for their members in "protected" restaurants.

However, the successes of the Food Workers Industrial Union were so great that the rank and file of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 14 demanded and won merger with Bill's local. In June, 1936, when the first elections were held in the merged AFL Local 7, the rank and file made a clean sweep and Bill became secretary treasurer, defeating the racketeers who had repeatedly threatened Bill's very life. Bill's victory was the more significant because he was widely known as a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party.

The merged local won wage increases, better conditions; organized the first mixed crew of Negro and white waiters and established an organizing committee which broke the open shop in the big hotels, resulting in formation of AFL Hotel Local 6.

In 1939 the rank and file slate was defeated in elections, but again won in 1942 when Bill became general organizer of the local.

In 1943 he resigned this post to battle in an even greater arena for the welfare of working men and women. He became labor secretary of the Brooklyn committee which led the victorious campaign to re-elect the first Communist to New York's city council—Peter V. Cacchione.

Later he became secretary of the Kings County (Brooklyn) Communist Party, whose most well-known achievement was to lead the successful campaign which broke the long-standing jimcrow in the Major Leagues when Jakie Robinson was signed on by the Dodgers.

In 1946, Bill served as assistant national labor secretary of the Communist Party, helping to mobilize wide support for coal, steel, auto and electrical workers who were under concentrated employer attack in that period.

In October of that year, Bill returned to his old home as executive secretary of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania. His forceful, hard-hitting leadership in struggles for peace, for Negro rights, in defense of trade unions revived the flame of hatred for him which was smouldering in the steady breasts of Pittsburgh's wealthy magnates.

This hatred resulted in indictment under the anti-labor thought-control Smith Act.

Bill was arrested in Michigan, where he had come in May, 1950, to help fill the gap caused by the Smith Act imprisonment of Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party.

Bill is being forced to go on trial in Pittsburgh although his home, his dear ones are in Detroit. Here are Francine, his wife and beloved comrade for more than 20 years; his sons Peter, 19 and Eric, 15, active members of the Labor Youth League of Michigan, and students at Wayne University and Cass Technical High School.

He is being forced to go on rial in Pittsburgh although he is the key figure in protecting the people of Michigan from the vicious Trucks Act, which is not now being enforced only because it was Bill who obtained an injunction to stop it. Bill is still fighting through the U. S. Supreme Court against this bill which would mean the end of all civil rights for Michiganders.

Nevertheless, Judge William Albah Stewart of Pittsburgh denied the motion to transfer Bill's trial to Detroit.

He is now represented by Ralph Powe, the well-known Negro attorney from Washington, D.C.

Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1)

to U. S. District Judge William Alvah Stewart, "have so many judges based their careers on anti-Communist activities."

Everyone knew that Edises was referring to such anti-Communist careerists as Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who ran for the State Supreme Court on a Hate-the-Communists platform after sentencing Nelson to 20 years. Montgomery, who is a Democrat like Stewart, was defeated last night.

Edises also declared that the extreme atmosphere of official intimidation against anyone suspected of Communist sympathies was shown by the following facts:

1. Pittsburgh lawyers were too intimidated to defend Communists. (More than 700 attorneys had rejected requests to join the defense).

2. More than 100 workers had been fired when a labor spy (Matt Cvetic) named them as Communist sympathizers.

3. In no other city has anyone got 20 years in prison for expressing views held by many millions of people for the last 100 years.

Denial of this motion for a change of venue will mean denial of process of law for the five defendants, the defense lawyer solemnly emphasized.

Edises' written motion, of more than 60 pages, was documented with dozen of violent anti-Communist clippings from the Pittsburgh newspapers and many anti-Communist television programs.

Judge Stewart, a former Pittsburgh city councilman, said he "felt" the defendant could get a fair trial in spite of anti-Communist sentiments in the community. He reserved a decision as to when to permit further arguments.

James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, one of the defendants, was too ill to appear in court. He was suffering from a fever.

William Albertson, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, and Irving Weissman are the other defendants.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

area of Barre have to say about our paper as they send us $22: "We are inspired by your honest paper, cannot live without it, and will try to get some more money for you."

That Campbell Soup Co. worker from Camden, N. J., who sent $5, said that we give "back-bone to anyone facing a ruthless company like Campbell Soup, which is out to break the union and restore open shop conditions."

An Akron worker who has sent us money before in this campaign encloses another $11 and writes: "We cannot afford to lose the Daily Worker and Worker."

And another worker from Lynn, Mass., writes he received an increase in his old-age pension check, and so is sending up $5. "We simply can't let the Daily Worker down as it is the only paper worth reading," he writes.

From Brockton, Mass., comes $12 collected by a woman supporter from a group of her friends. She has had The Worker so long by now that "to be without it would be like losing a member of the family," she writes.

There is a $5 contribution from that splendid Marxist scholar and head of the Jefferson Schol, Doxey A. Wilkerson. The Jefferson School is also having its own financial problems.

And from Florida comes a $50 contribution from supporters of the paper.

The Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee sends along $40 of which $25 was contributed by five Baltimore Women for Peace, which they wish credited to Abner Berry's column. The other $15 comes from two groups of Worker readers who don't want to miss their paper.

A group of Reading, Pa., workers send $7 with the note that we "must keep the Daily going and will send more later as the going is rough with income slashed by taxes and living costs." And from Erie, Pa., comes $10 with a message saying we are needed "more than ever now."

A Cleveland reader sends $18 as the best way to cast his "peace ballot" on Election Day in honor of Gus Hall, John Williamson, Robert Thompson and other truly great patriots who have left their imprint on Cleveland.

Two dollars from St. Paul; $5 from Paterson, N. J.; $20 from Kansas City, Mo.; $10 from Ligonier, Pa.; $5 from Harrison, O.; another $5 from Hannacroix, N. Y.; $5 from Detroit; $10 from Madison, Wis.; and a $50 contribution collected from workers in New Bedford were among those received.

A Bronx reader who sent $8 previously and pledged $25 altogether, send another $10 and writes he will surely go over his pledge.

"Be sure that my family needs this money," he says. "But what else can a workingman do but help the paper that's fought for him for so many years?," he asks. "Like many other people, I feel I can never repay the Daily for the education it has given me. I feel a deep sense of gratitude toward all the writers of the paper."

There were many other New York contributions which we cannot record here; some of them giving for the second and third time in our brief campaign.

Among them is a $50 one collected from readers in the Bushwick-Ridgewood area of Brooklyn, and $5 gathered by a maritime worker.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

press is now rushing to tell the country that while Eisenhower appeared to attack the foreign policy of the government, there never really was any difference between Stevenson and Eisenhower on this basic issue, that both support the present policy, in Korea, in Germany and Japan, etc.

The press is preparing to head off the inevitable disillusion of the voters after Eisenhower "goes to Korea," as he says he will do soon. For Eisenhower can only be planning ways to spread the war on the grounds that this is the only way to "end it honorably."

While the danger to the democratic, labor and peace forces is now intensified, there also exists new and growing opportunities to unite the broad masses of people in struggle to defend imperilled liberties and living standards and especially in demanding a cease-fire in Korea.

These struggles will provide the basis for independent political action especially by labor and the Negro people and for a new political realignment.

McCarthyism, the term which has come to signify the most extreme offensive against all forms of liberalism, lost some ground in Tuesday's voting. While the chief representative of this pro-fascism Sen. Joe R. McCarthy, and his side kick, Sen. William E. Jenner of Indiana, were reelected, their vote was substantialsly lower than that of Eisenhower who had publicly dissociated himself from their "methods."

McCarthy was also trailing his GOP running mate, Gov. Walter Kohler of Wisconsin, and political observers in that state expressed the view that his presence did not help, but hurt, the GOP ticket.

Moreover, McCarthyism lost several of its adherents in Congress. In Missouri, Sen. James P. Kem was defeated by Stuart Symington, Democrat, who had labor and Negro people's ssupport. In the state of Washington, Sen. Harry P. Cain was licked by Democratic Rep. M. Jackson.

One of the most viciously reactionary pro-McCarthy congressmans, Rep. Richard Vail, former FBI man serving on the Un-American Activities Committee, was defeated in Chicago by Barratt O'Hara, Democrat who ran on a platform of the Roosevelt New Deals and for an end to the Korean War.

In Connecticut, Sen. William Benton, one of the most outspoken foes of McCarthy was defeated. But this was not a clearcut victory for McCarthyism. His Republican opponent, William Purtell, had been careful to disavow McCarthy and McCarthyism prior to the voting. Furthermore, Sen. Benton did not command the enthusiastic support of labor and liberal elements because of his redbaiting against the copper workers in Connecticut's brass valled and his support of President Truman's "loyalty" purges.

N. Y. State

(Continued from Page 1)

paigns also established the right of Communist candidates to radio and TV. Gerson, at first denied TV rights, fought back and became the first Communist leader to appear on TV.

His campaign is also regarded as one of the reasons he won acquittal in the Smith Act trial now proceeding at Foley Square.

Davis' campaign is expected to spur the fight for his amnesty. He is now in federal prison as a result of a framed conviction under the thought-control Smith Act.

Examination of Gerson's vote indicates he won a certain number of ballots from Democrats.

Major reason for the relatively low vote of both candidates was seen in the immense pressures of the presidential campaign, which relegated the local campaigns to a small role.

Other local candidates with considerable popular backing also failed to break through the heavy propaganda shield of the Eisenhower-Stevenson campaign, which dominated the airways and the press.

Thus, State Senator William Bianchi, running for reelection in the 22nd senatorial district on the ALP line, and Manuel Medina, campaigning for Assembly in Manhattan's 14th, drew much smaller votes than anticipated, as did Howard Fast, ALP nominee for Congress in the Bronx 23rd district.

Bianchi drew 8,000 votes out of 80,000 cast; Medina 1,600 out of 14,000; and Fast some 7,000 out of 120,000.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state secretary, yesterday called reports of the alleged "death of the ALP the annual mortuary exercise" of the newspapers.

"The same newspapers which buried news about the peace candidates and the program of the American Labor Party are now giving lavish space to the post-election items about the alleged 'death' of the ALP," his statement declared.

"This is their annual mortuary exercise. It will fool no one. The almost 100,000 voters who supported the ALP are very much alive, and the fight for immediate cease-fire, FEPC and full civil rights, restoration of American civil liberties and an economy of peace s ivery much alive."

REACTIONS TO ELECTION

Dwight Eisenhower's election was laid by the democratic Berlin Radio network yesterday to the general's "hypocritical promise given in the last minute to withdraw American troops from Korea."

The Moscow newspaper Izvestia said the U. S. Presidential campaign has shown the widespread demand here for ending the Korean war. It added that "those who really want peace cannot but accept" Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky's proposals in the UN General Assembly.

Other world reactions to the Eisenhower victory ranged from the concern expressed by British Laborites over a drift to the right in America to the "great happiness" expressed by fascist Syngman Rhee in South Korea, and by fascist spokesmen in Franco-Spain.

Syngman Rhee declared he was "not worried" that the new President would withdraw American troops.

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

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—Bath Beach Section Communist Party

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YOUNG woman desires apartment to share. Write Box 102, The Worker.

(Appliances)

20" BICYCLE—complete with training wheels. Spec. $32.95. Also English full size bicycle complete with 3 speed gear shift-hand brakes, etc., $49.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 4th Ave. (13th & 14th). GR 3-7819. FREE 30 MIN. PARKING.

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MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3

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THE CASE OF THE 'IRRELEVANT' PROSECUTOR

By MILTON HOWARD

THERE was a pained silence. The government's prosecutor, usually so glib with words, could find none the other day at the heresy trial at Foley Square. He lost the power of argument.

This is how it happened.

The defense offered in evidence V. J. Jerome's article, "Grasp the Weapon of Culture" as it appeared in the February, 1951, issue of Political Affairs, and later as a pamphlet.

Up came the prosecutor, slick, eager for advancement over the bodies of the defendants and the body of a prostrate democracy.

"I object, Your Honor."

"On what grounds?"

"It is irrelevant."

It was here that the defense lawyers noted with quiet irony that this article cited as "irrelevant" by the government prosecutor was precisely the article which the government cited in its Smith Act indictment of V. J. Jerome as his "overt act" for which they want to jail him for five years!

The prosecutor had branded as "irrelevant" the sole piece of "evidence" on which he was basing his case.

And so the judge asked the prosecutor if it was true, and the pained silence followed.

• • •

THIS laughable affair is strictly out of Alice in Wonderland, or the Russian satirist, Gogol. The whole so-called trial is a piece of cynical irony. The government wants to jail these Americans because of what it says it sees in their brains. If the defendants had no brains and thoughts, they could easily escape trial and the verdict.

V. J. JEROME

The government prosecutor responded to the word "culture" with the same automatic nay that all humanity-haters feel in the presence of this word.

That he should fear the invasion of V. J. Jerome's ideas in the court record is understandable. Here are some of the thoughts which finally forced their way into the record, even if their utterance now faces their creator with a long jail term:

"The blacklist and censorship have become a pattern throughout all mass propaganda media—radio, television, films, theatre, magazines, newspapers and publishing houses. . . . This signifies the process of the fascization of culture."

Are these warning words of V. J. Jerome untrue?

And are they "irrelevant" to the hundreds of thousands of Americans in all these fields of culture who tremble at the name "Red Channels" and the blacklist?

Or, on science:

"The bourgeois scientist seeks justification for his utter disregard of human life, the bourgeois philosopher rushes to his aid with theories of over-population. . . . The shameful plight of Puerto Rico is attributed to its 'surplus population and to its Eastern 'rate of increase.'"

Are these words "irrelevant"? Are they a crime to be punished by jail?

• • •

JEROME'S real crime, that which is really relevant to the government's persecution, is his firm demand that we save America's culture, its folk art, its democratic-humanist heritage of the 1776 Revolution, the anti-slavery Abolitionist War of 1861, the workingclass traditions of the Irish railroad workers, the miners, the work songs and the anti-capitalist ballads which enrich our culture. He stands up and calls to Americans to protect our national culture from defilement of the sex-mania, cruelty, slaughter, sadism and perversion you can see in every drug store bookshelf, and see and hear in practically every movie, TV and radio show.

And he sees culture not as some off-side toy of the few but as the spiritual bread of the millions.

"Irrelevant" rants the government.

But what of the people? Their answer surely is different.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The People Send $$$s, Thoughts, Ideas . . .

THE MONEY IS pouring in this way as never before in any fund drive . . . six hundred in the past week for the continuation and growth of the only fighting daily newspaper east of San Francisco (the splendid Daily Peoples World publishes in that city).

Though it's not "sports," I think we'll turn today's space over to acknowledgments and the publishing of the notes that come in with the money. People who actually take the time to write out letters to their pewspapet, instead of thinking about writing letters, expect to find their letters published—and deserve to. Matter of fact, as you'll see, there are some comments and suggestions on sports too.

•

"Spartacus," of Michigan, sends $150 to the paper through this column (and also sent $100 for the Jefferson School).

A "Dodger-Worker Fan" sends $10 with the note, "Please let me know you get it via your good column."

"TS and MW" of Brooklyn sends $3, which they say "is not much but just to let you know we must have 'a Daily' and must have a sports column."

Johnny and Sarah R. of New York send $5 with the note by John:

"Reading about that 10 buck donation by a blacklisted actor, decided to fork over five bucks though I have a wife and baby and can't work on television or radio either. . . . I can always make a dollar some way or other, but I can't think of any way of reading a substitute for the Daily Worker. . . . So, in your honor, for your splendid writing and, incidentally, excellent review of 'The Ring' . . . and for a fighting, gallant newspaper—"

"Bronx Dentist" sends $5 with the note: "I have been a Daily Worker reader for years. Even before it had a sports page. It was a great paper then and it's a great paper now. We cannot and shall not let our paper down. Yours for a million circulation."

"A Brooklyn Housewife" sends $10 with the note: "As a reader of three daily newspapers, your's is the only sports column I enjoy. Here is my $10 to insure further columns."

SB of Brooklyn sends $15 with the note: "Dear Lester, this $15, plus the $10 I sent last week, brings it up to $25. I'll keep on pitching, so please credit this to the same Brooklyn mother of two Dodger fans. How about some competition from a Giant fan? . . . You'll be hearing from us soon again!"

Harry of NYC sends $10. And "NYC" sends $5 without notes.

•

NOW IT GETS a little embarrassing (though if one must be embarrassed there are probably worse ways) to read nothing but praise with the letters coming in. 'Taint realistic. So it is with special thanks that I present the next two notes accompanying money sent through this column. First, with $15, from "Former Athlete":

"Dear Mr. Rodney—You write one of my favorite columns in my favorite newspaper and the one I usually read first. I really think you are the best sportswriter in the USA today. (This isn't the part I meant—L.R.)

"Now I do have a few suggestions:

"1. Inadequate international news reporting with the notable exception of the Olympics; but you could almost get the impression that sports was confined to the U.S.A. Is it possible to do anything about it?

"2. Why do you split infinitives when the result is so often more cumbersome than it would be unsplit?

"3. I object to the emphasis put on the results of games—most especially in football where it comes in such large and frequent doses. Doesn't this emphasis tie in with the betting practices which we all object to? Moreover can you say that the methods you use are scientific—even within the limits of the application?

"Good luck and good work!"

•

Just briefly for now—there's no possible quarrel with the helpful point made on international sports. More on that subsequently. As for point 2, unsplit those infinitives! But really can't see any connection whatsoever between stress on results of games, and the betting practices based on the gamblers' point spreads. As to my picking methods being unscientific—no comment!

"B and P" of New York send this letter of criticism along with $5 for the paper:

"Dear Lester—My wife and I have a bone to pick with you. Or maybe I should say that we have a couple of suggestions to make. All this stems from the column when you wrote 'you know it gets a little tough for sports columnists between baseball seasons. . . .' So we thought that we might make a few suggestions to help you realize that there are other sports.

"1. What is going on in unions to promote sports; to encourage Negro men and women to participate; and what about women in union sports—separate or integrated?

"2. Could you do at least one article on high school sports? What are the problems facing athletic instructors? I understand you do have young readers.

"3. Must we read the N. Y. Times in order to follow the excitement of an international chess match? Tell us something of Kotov, Geller, Keres, etc.

"4. As a far westerner I have never followed or seen an ice hockey game, but I did catch a glimpse of one on TV. It looks like a thrilling game, but a game that is strictly jimcrow. Might be worth an article, huh?

"Anyhow, here is five bucks for still the best sports columnist to pass on to the best of all papers. I'll bet you follow this last suggestion."

•

To Query Coaches on Point Spread Publishing

THIS COLUMN, as soon as it gets to the secretarial work involved, letters, clippings, return addressed envelopes, etc., will send out a query to a representative group of college football coaches. We will ask their opinion of the newspaper practice of publishing the gamblers' point spread (with enclosed samples) and its possible relation to the stimulation of big betting and other evils associated with the cynical use of the point spread.

Will let you know the response.

Ted Tinsley Says

GOOD ADVICE

I have before me a book published by McGraw-Hill entitled Salesmanship Practices and Problems by Bertrand R. Canfield, a scholar from the Babson Institute of Business Administration. This book covers every aspect of salesmanship, and no good middleman is complete without it.

My favorite chapter deals with Personal Qualifications for Selling, and if you think selling is easy, let me advise you here and now that among the qualifications listed are: initiative, tact, curiosity, imagination, resourcefulness, good use of English, enthusiasm, sincerity, knowledge, persistency, self-control, alertness, confidence, patience, loyalty, aggressiveness, determination, honesty, accuracy, industry, organization, friendliness, health, energy, unselfishness, and courtesy, as well as discernment, observation, judgment, sociability, persuasiveness, convincingness (!), thoroughness, and something called "detail, attention to."

Lacking any of these, you are an abject failure and a source of shame to your family and friends.

• • •

The Packard Motor Co. wants its salesmen to have enthusiasm, appearance, self-discipline, perseverance, knowledge of product, personality, speech, and selling ability. But the White Motor Co. demands stability, industry, perseverance, loyalty, ability to get along with others, leadership, and self-reliance.

You shouldn't drink, either.

By the way, both Packard and White Motor will forgive you if you haven't any of these qualities and sell a lot of cars anyway.

The climax of this chapter comes with a long list of advice to the salesman. The list has a universality about it that appeals to me. It applies equally to salesmen, doctors, bricklayers, governors, stenographers, and coal miners. Here are a few sample words of advice to the salesman:

"Maintain balance between elation and depression." (Elation: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Depression: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Sunday: Deep coma).

"Avoid financial and legal difficulties."

"Avoid family and marital difficulties."

"Work with and be friendly with women employes but conduct yourself in good taste." (No pinching).

But the climax of this advice comes when the author tells the salesman: "Avoid illness and personal injury."

• • •

I think this last should be broken down into a chart as so much of the rest of this book is. Something like: Avoid

Accident	Illness
Broken leg	Diphtheria
Broken knee	Smallpox
Broken arm	Pneumonia
Broken ribs	Virus X
Broken hip	Sinusitis
Broken head	T. B.

• • •

I think every prospective salesman should study this carefully. Capitalism hangs in the balance!

Screen Actors Set for TV Strike Vote

LOS ANGELES.—Screen Actors Guild members will meet Sunday to vote on the executive board's unanimous recommendation that strike action be taken against producers of television film commercials and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

At issue is the insistence of film makers and agencies that they be granted unlimited re-use of commercials made for TV showing, without additional pay to actors.

Franz Schubert Year Planned in East Germany

BERLIN.—The year 1953 will be Franz Schubert year in East Germany. In other years in the German Democratic Republic the anniversaries of Johannes Sebastian Bach and Ludwig van Beethoven have been similarly honored.

"Our special aim," said the president of the Schubert Association, "is to make the life and works of Franz Schubert known to the entire German people, but especially to workers and the youth."

High point in the celebrations will be reached during the week of Nov. 14 when special concerts and scientific lectures will be held all over the Republic.

Cotton Compress Workers Hold Firm in Calif. Strike

By Jack Young

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Striking Negro and Mexican American cotton compress workers held solid in Bakersfield despite company fomented violence, an anti-picketing injunction and the arrest of an international reppresentative of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Chester J. Meske, the arrested ILWU organizer, now free on bail, told the story of the embattled Bakersfield local on his arrival here to file unfair labor charges against the California Cotton Co-operative Assn. and the San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co.

Meske's story involves 130 workers at the Calcot compress and 110 at the San Joaquin compress. Its villian is Calcot Supt. H. G. (Machine Gun) Mulins, who attempted to run scabs into the plant but was turned back at the picket line.

"We opened the contract for a 30 and a half cent increase and fringe benefits,' said Menske. "The base pay is $1.57½ an hour. That's 52½ cents less than compress workers gt in San Pedro for the same work.

"Calcot's net worth went up $1,100,00 last year over the previous season. The season only lasts from November to May, so you can see how they sweated the profits out of the workers. And they sure can afford the 30 and a half cent increase, but all they've offered is 6 cents,"

Negotiations deadlocked Oct. 9, said Meske. Supt. Mullins fired five workers the next day. They were W. H. Smith, a shop steward, and Thaddeus Brown, Irvin Garcia, Talton Young and Tom Robertson.

The next day the Calcot workers struck the plant and it's been down tight ever since.

"The workers call Mullins 'Machine Gun' and 'the Texas Dictator' and a lot of other names," said Meske. "He packs a pistol and likes to twirl it around his finger. He has no respect for minority peoples and is only interested in speedup—that's how he made the company a million bucks last year."

A state conciliator, Lewis DeWolf, was called in. The union and company had two sessions. "But the company wouldn't budge," said Meske, "and it was obvious they were just trying to smash our union."

The other nine compresses in Bakersfield are under contract with the AFL Chemical Workers "They are in sympathy with our demands, want the same raise, and may walk out soon," said Meske. "We've held joint meetings with the AFL rank and filers."

The San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co, workers joined the walkout. From a company standpoint, the situation was getting desperate.

That day "Machine Gun" Mullins scraped the barrel to collect six scabs. They zoomed down on the picket line at Calcot and there they stuck. One scab was hospitalized later. The line stayed solid.

"I was arrested twice," said Meske. "The charges are phoney. One is assault and battery with bail at $500. The other is felonious assault with the bail at $3,000.

"It was a phoney play to prepare for an injunction.

"Then we were served with a temporary injunction limiting picketing to two men.

"All the workers want is an end to starvation wages."

INDIANA STEEL WORKERS HIT MRS. HYNDMAN ARREST

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Calumet-area steel workers have expressed anger over the arbitrary re-arrest and imprisonment without bail of Mrs. Katherine Hyndman of Gary, Ind., it is reported by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born today.

Even though deportation proceedings against her were not completed, Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen born in Yugoslavia, was seized last month and has been denied bail since then on orders of the Justice Department. She is being held in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted by attorneys Pearl M. Hart of Chicago and Maurice Tulchinsky of South Bend.

"During the thirties," the Midwest Committee stated, "Mrs. Hyndman joined the thousands of unemployed in councils to fight for unemployment insurance and the right to work. She walked through the entire upper middle-west organizing small farmers desperately needing a moratorium on their taxes.

"More recently, since moving to Gary, her contribution to end discrimination against the Negro people was dramatized by her role in helping to end the infamous 'student strike' against Negro students at a Gary high school.

"Married to a steelworker, she has been active during steel strikes in enlisting aid for strikers' families.

"Person after person — Negro, white, native and foreign born — has come forward to offer aid: some by giving mony for Mrs. Hyndman's defense, some by distributing leaflets, etc.

The Midwest Committee added more funds are vitally needed to carry on Mrs. Hyndman's defense. Protests to the Attorney General were also urged, as well as messages of support to Mrs. Hyndman, c-o Lake County Jail, Crown Point, Ind.

TRUSTS GET GOV'T AID FOR RUNAWAY SHOPS IN SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—The magnet attracting runaway plants from the north to the southern states is the pursuit of cheaper, nonunion labor.

A somewhat new wrinkle in the old pattern of runaways is seen in a new General Electric Co. plant now building at Rome, Ga. The old style was an almost furtive operation in which the runaway shop was taken away if possible before workers in the deserted plant knew what was happening.

The GE unit at Rome, however, is part of a long-range plan, completely mapped out and announced long in advance. The plant will make transformers. Ground for it was broken this year. The building will be done in 1953 but production is not expected to reach capacity, with about 1,700 workers employed, until 1955.

And to make the picture complete, about 100 skilled workers from Pittsfield, Mass., the area which is being deprived of the unit, will be brought to Georgia to train local people.

The Federal government supports this phase of the decentralization program, at least tacitly. The new plant is to be financed at taxpayers' expense by the issue of certificates of necessity for tax amortization.

Success of the runaway plant movement—whether in the guise of decentralization or southern industrial boom—is a measure of the weakness of unions in the South. Southern Negroes have made substantial political strides in the last eight years. Labor organization has not kept pace.

The CIO has repeatedly reported slow progress of its southern organizing drives. CIO membership in the south remains less than 500,000. The AFL is estimated to have no more than two million southern members.

Despite almost uniform national policy against jimcrow, the unions have generally moved slowly in the south itself to break down segregation barriers, although a few unions have made notable fights. Jimcrow still operates fully in textiles. And the southern textile industry remains less than 15 percent organized, according to a statement by president Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, CIO.

In the early 1930s it was possible to predict, even if an exact year could not be given, that the basic mass production industries of the U. S. would be organized. The forces pressing toward organization were too strong to be bottled up forever.

In the same way it can be said that unions must also come in full strength to the south. A patchwork of feudal repressions, built up from persecution of Negroes and consequently increased exploitation of both Negro and white workers, shrouds what amounts to a vigorous, booming modern industrial system in the south.

The corporations' grip on labor is strengthened by corrupt and vicious local governments which hold power by manipulation of rights granted to a plantation system which has almost completely faded out.

The ceaseless struggle by Negroes for the right to vote in the south is actually the sharpest threat to the southern oligarchy. And every extension of democracy in a southern state automatically improves the chances for building unions.

The south has become the section of the country in which the greatest amount of social movement can be seen. When southern white unionists pay their debt to Negroes by joining fully in the fight against racial discrimination, both labor organization and political liberation will be guaranteed to the south.

New ILWU Group to Aid Bridges Defense

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Solid support of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt defense was announced here by the newly-formed Southern California District Council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

In its first official action the council pledged to do "everything possible" to win a reversal of the frameup conviction of the three ILWU leaders.

Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt campaign plans call for distribution of 75,000 printed leaflets, election of defense committees in all Southern California locals, a banquet in Los Angeles and a mass meeting in the harbor area.

George Love, Longshore Local 13, is president of the council. It represents approximately 7,500 members of eight Southern California ILWU locals here, in San Diego and Port Hueneme.

Other officers are Ellsworth Jackson, vice-president, and Lou Sherman, secretary. Both are from Warehouse Local 26.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and rules of procedure.

Rally for Peace to Hear UN Guests

Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Miss Jessica Smith, Dr. Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson, Albert Kahn and Theodore Bosak, as well as prominent UN guests, will speak at the Annual Rally for Peace, to be held Nov. 13 at Rockland Palace under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Kingsbury, national chairman.

Tickets are available at $1 and $1.50 at the National Council, 114 E. 32 St.

Rally!

U.S.A.—U.S.S.R.,

Cooperation for Peace

35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union

19th Anniversary of American Soviet Relations

Speakers:

Dr. John A. Kingsbury — Miss Jessica Smith

Dr. Corliss Lamont

Mr. Paul Robeson — Mr. Albert E. Kahn

Mr. Theodore Bosak

and Prominent U.N. Guests

Entertainment • *Music*

Thursday, Nov. 13 — 7:30 P.M.

ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th ST. & 8th AVE.

Admission $1.50 and $1.00 (tax incl.)

National Council of American Soviet Friendship
114 East 32nd Street, N.Y.C. — MU. 3-2080

Hear the First

ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTION

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Champion of Freedom and National Independence

Sunday, Nov. 9th — 3 P.M.

Barbizon Plaza Theatre

Sixth Ave. and 58th St.

Program: Galaxy of Stars of Stage, Screen & Concert Hall

Kermit Moore • Martha Schlamme
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ARRANGED BY THE 1848 MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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A BIG POWER PEACE PACT NOW!

What's On?

NOW THAT ELECTIONS ARE OVER, be sure to register for a class at the Frederick Douglass School. Classes begin next week. Registration today until 9:30 p.m. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 134 W. 124th St. UN 5-7890.

IN CELEBRATION of the 35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union, The Jefferson School presents as its Sunday Forum "THE SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS." Its meaning for the United States; with speaker Betty Gannett and chairman Doxey A. Wilkerson on Sunday, Nov. 9 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (½ price to Jefferson School Students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.), NYC.

Dinner

LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO AL LANNON

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

SPEAKERS

Bill Sentner — Int'l Rep. Dist. 8 UEW
Irv. Dvorin — N. Y. Port Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards
Bill Wallace — Sec'y, District 4 UEW

ENTERTAINMENT

Louise Jeffers — Noted Negro Artist
Teak Thomas — Noted Pianist
Lill Goodman — Distinguished Int'l Folk Singer

Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon

Tickets, at $2.50 can be had from Rudy Jones
799 Broadway — Room 537

HOW GEN. EISENHOWER WON

Daily Worker

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By MILTON HOWARD and ROB F. HALL

With Gen. Dwight Eisenhower going into the White House for the next four years, the most reactionary anti-labor, anti-democratic forces have won a victory. These circles have felt for the past few years that the growing crisis in their military-political policies, as well as the looming problems of economic depression, demanded that they put into the White House a "front man" who had no political ties to the labor movement and the Negro people and whose job it would be to prepare the nation for more reaction at home and more war overseas. That is the job they expect Eisenhower to carry out for them.

But an analysis of the votes and of the campaign shows that while the pro-fascist circles centered in the biggest banks, expect Eisenhower to carry America down their path to world war, the vast majority of the voters expect something exactly the opposite.

The Wall Street Journal accurately predicted a week ago that the words which would give Eisenhower a sweeping victory were his promise: "I shall go to Korea."

There is no question in the minds of any of the commentators that this pledge which was made to sound as if Eisenhower has a plan for ending the Korean war—which he doesn't have—explains how the GOP even made some inroads into the industrial town and communities which ordinarily would have voted with the Democrats on domestic questions, Taft-Hartley, etc.

It was the historic contribution of the Progressive Party nationally that, despite the very low vote for the Hallinan-Mrs. Bass ticket, it was the first party in the race to place the Korean peace question squarely in the center of the struggle. At the end of the campaign, its slogans were the mass slogans of millions on millions of voters, many of whom were never even given the chance to know about the Progressive Party, or were not permitted to vote for it in their states.

The bulk of the votes for Stevenson came from the labor movement and the Negro people. They did not swallow the Eisenhower demagogy on Korea. But it was impossible to win majorities against the Eisenhower - McCarthy-Nixon reaction so long as the top circles of the trade union leadership in the AFL and CIO stubbornly refused to challenge the pro-war line of the Truman government and of the Stevenson candidacy. Every time Stevenson defended the Korean debacle, he lost millions of votes, observers said. The results prove it. With Eisenhower making his heaviest gains with his Korean "peace" talk, neither the AFL and CIO leadership nor the Truman-Stevenson forces offered the voters the slightest proposals for ending the war. This ensured the GOP victory.

The "peace" demgaogy of the Eisenhower forces went so far that in the Southern states, the Ku Klux white supremacy political machines of Byrnes (South Carolina), Byrd (Virginia), Shivers (Texas), etc. combined their drive against the growing political strength of the Negro people with strong attacks on the Korean war. This broke the solid South and rallied to the GOP banner the Dixiecrat machines in a new political alignment.

• • •

BUT WITH the Dixiecrats and the most reactionary Wall Street forces now getting set for new raids on democracy, on the labor movement, and on the Negro people, as well as for new military adventures abroad, another political alignment is also in the cards.

For while the pro-fascist forces have their plans for scuttling all political and trade union rights, etc., there is a big gap between their intentions and what they can carry out. It is a significant fact that even the notorious pro-fascist McCarthy, who trailed the rest of the GOP ticket in his post-election statement yesterday, found himself compelled to soft-pedal the "Communist" issue and pretend that he stands for "building prosperity on peace, not on war," and for "being very careful" not to scuttle the "social gains of the past 20 years."

It is also significant that the

(Continued on Page 6)

AFL Building Trades Head Says Korea Defeats Demos

CHICAGO.—Joseph D. Keenan, secretary - treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department and former national director of Labor's League for Political Education, the AFL's political arm, said today:

"I think that the main thing in the Democratic defeat was the Korean war."

N.Y. State Democrats' Worst Defeat Laid to Truman War Program

By MAX GORDON

New York State Democrats suffered their most crushing defeat in the state's history Tuesday as a result of their complete abandonment of the late President Roosevelt's policies and their embrace of Truman's Korean war program.

Eisenhower carried the state by more than 800,000 votes, triple the GOP's most optimistic estimates Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) defeated his Democratic opponent, John Cashmore by over 1,125,000 votes.

The Liberal Party, drawing heavily from ALP voters because of the wide fear among New York liberals and workers of an Eisenhower victory, gave his Democratic opponent 390,000.

The State Legislature will have the largest GOP majority in its history when it meets in January. The Senate will have 37 Republicans and 19 Republicans. The Assembly will have 99 Republicans and 51 Democrats.

This thorough domination by the reactionary Dewey machine will require the widest unity of labor, liberal and other civic forces to prevent wholesale attacks on living conditions, welfare and civil liberties.

ALP VOTE

Though the ALP vote was low, the party made an important contribution to the struggle for peace and civil rights in the course of its campaign.

With several upstate county figures still missing yesterday afternoon, it appeared the vote for the presidential ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass would reach about 65,000 in the state, while the vote for the U. S. Senate candidate, Corliss Lamont, might reach 100,000. Lamont's greater vote appeared to show that many ALPers were influenced by false "lesser evil" ideas and voted for Stevenson for President.

Election of the first Negro state senator in New York's history, Julius A. Archibald in Manhattan's 21st district, was one of the major contributions of the ALP's campaign for Negro representation.

Archibald's candidacy for the Democratic primary came as a result of a campaign by a non-partisan group, organized on the ALP's initiative, for a Negro state senator. He won the primary by a narrow margin. ALP supporters assistsed his primary fight, and the ALP gave him its electoral backing.

The ALP also contributed heavily to the nomination by Brooklyn Republicans of Rev. George Thomas as congressional candidate in the 10th C. D. Thomas was the firsts Negro named by a major party in Brooklyn for Congress. He received little support from teh GOP organization in Brooklyn and lost to the incumbent Democrat, Congresswoman Edna Kelly, who had Liberal Party backing.

The ALP's intensive peace campaign, centering on the demand for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, helped to push this issue to the fore in the election, and to impress itself upon the people of the nation.

In the returns for the two Communists candidates — Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in the 11th A.D. in Manhattan, and Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th congressional district, Davis received 879 votes in some 25,000 cast, while Gerson's vote was about 2,100 in some 160,000 cast. Both campaigns, however, brought to the fore the struggle for civil liberties and against the persecutions under the Smith Act. They scored significant victories in that both candidates were placed on the ballot, and remained on. They helped to recreate an atmosphere of Communist political participation and respect from the people, which existed in these districts when former Councilman Davis and the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione were active leaders.

The Davis and Gerson cam-

(Continued on Page 6)

WEEK'S CASUALTIES 1,174

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Pentagon today announced a new total of 124,569 U.S. battle casualties in Korea, an increase of 1,174 over last week's report.

The total included casualties whose next of kin had been notified through last Friday, a process requiring one to three weeks.

It showed 21,700 dead, 90,228 wounded, 9,345 missing, 1,906 captured, and 1,390 previously missing but returned to duty.

Pittsburgh '5' Ask Change of Venue As Smith Act Frameup Trial Opens

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—The trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers and three other working class leaders and writers opened here today with a defense battle to transfer the proceedings from the steel trust city of Pittsburgh. This is the fifth trial under the thought-control Smith Act, written by the Virginia Dixiecrat, J. Howard Smith.

The trial opened after Nelson was brought to the Federal courthouse in handcuffs from the county prison, where he is serving the fourth month of a 20-year sentence under the Pennsylvania "sediton" act. He was returned to the county prison a half mile away at lunch time, thus limiting his right to confer with counsel.

Defense attorney Bertram Edises of California emphasized the prejudicial, anti-Communist activities of Pittsburgh judges in his motion for a change of venue.

"In no other city," said Edises

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LAG IN FUND THREATENS CRISIS

We must once again sound the alarm. We said a week ago that we needed $15,000 by last Friday to continue publishing. The fine immediate response to our plea, plus some borrowing for a few days and postponement of our printing bill and other obligations also for a few days, made it possible to keep going just for those few days.

We expected, though, that our readers would come to our aid in sufficient amounts in these few days to make it possible for us to climb out of the immediate hole. This has not happened and we are again at a critical stage.

We must have the added $5,000 to make it $15,000 by this Friday, or we face grave consequences. Actually, we need more by now, but we can at least breathe with that added $5,000.

Received Yesterday — $458.00
Total Thus Far — $10,536.50

Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

So please rush your twenties, tens, fives—or more if you have it.

Here is what a group of Vermont workers in the granite

(Continued on Page 6)

2 VETS OF KOREA ASK UN LET POWS TELL VIEWS ON ISSUE

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—Two veterans of the bloody fighting in Korea this week issued a dramatic appeal to the United Nations to let the prisoners of war on both sides voice their own views on the prisoner of war issue.

Joseph Harris, Seattle, formerly attached to the 10th Corps, and Dick Davis, Bellingham, formerly with the 45th Division, 145th Battalion, joined in the statement to UN Secretary Trygve lie. They said:

"We two veterans of the war in Korea appeal to you, that through the United Nations the immediate release of ten prisoners of war from each side be requested of the nations fighting in Korea, so that they can express on behalf of the prisoners of war on both sides before the present session of the UN, what they think on the one and only issue holding up the stopping of this useless killing, the prisoner of war issue.

"We suggest that the prisoners of war in the various prison camps select their own representatives."

Harris, a young Negro veteran, has been working since his discharge toward competing his college education. Davis is a 24-year-old lumber worker. Both men are single.

In addition to their appeal to the UN, the two veterans have joined in an open letter to other Korean veterans, their parents, wives and friends, and to families of prisoners of war.

"We two veterans of the mess in Korea got back safely," their letter says. "Many of our buddies will stay in Korea forever.

"We want to do something to stop this slaughter. Will you help to start organizing the Korean veterans, their parents, wives and friends, and the families of prisoners of war, to demand of the UN the immediate stopping of this useless war?

"The main obstacle to a cease-fire in Korea is the prisoner of war issue. Can we agree to talk it out—not fight it out?

"Will you write to us to give your thinking on this?"

The letter requests that communications be directed to Davis, Box 574, Bellingham.

Detroit Judge Issues Ban on CIO Union

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (FP).—"This takes us back to 1932," gasped attorney D. Charles Marston, when Circuit Judge Joseph A. Moynihan, without giving the CIO Utility Workers notice, gave the Detroit Edison Co. everything it wanted in an anti-union injunction.

Marston meant that issuance of ex-parte injunctions in labor disputes was a common practice under the last-known Republican administration just before passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Moynihan, regarded as among the most reactionary of Detroit's none too liberal judges, forbade the union:

From having more than two pickets at any gate or entrance of the power trust's plants, from assemblying within 100 feet not only of any Edison plant or building but even of any Edison truck or other vehicle, from interfering in any way with Edison equipment or employes if interference would disrupt normal service.

Moynihan's pretext for the injunction was rifle-shot damage to a transformer in an outlaying station, without waiting to hear the charge of president Nolan Leach of Local 223 that the shots were "an attempt by the company to discredit the union in the eyes of the public."

The strike began Oct. 23 when the company rejected a mediation recommendation of a 10 cent an hour raise in lieu of the 18 cents demanded by the union and the six cents offered by Detroit Edison. Police Commissioner Leonard, a defeated candidate for Republican nomination in the recent primary, immediately assigned the red squad to the strike.

The Republican attorney general at Lansing ruled the strike illegal because the state-conducted strike vote demanded by the company had not been held. The union position is that state law does not apply since the company is in interstate commerce.

This issue was to be settled in federal court. Moynihan set Nov. 10 for a hearing on his anti-labor ex-parte injunction.

NY Negro Labor Council Aims For 300 Parley Delegates

The New York Negro Labor Council aims for a city delegation of 300 to the Cleveland convenion of the National Negro Labor Council, according to Victoria Garvin, executive secretary of the city body. The convention opens Nov. 21.

Miss Garvin told the Daily Worker that it will take hard work in many local unions and shops or departments of shops, in the two weeks left, to get the delegates. But she felt confident the goal will be reached.

The Greater New York Council is arranging for a special train at a round trip rate of $32 per delegate leaving for Cleveland from Grand Central Station Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 p.m. But she stressed that delegates who want to take advantage of the arrangement must get reservations immediately at the councils' office, 53 W. 125 St., N.Y.C.

The council will also hold a dance at Smalls Paradise on Nov. 13 to raise funds to cover New York's share of the Cleveland convention's cost.

Miss Garvin said that much activity has already been reported on the election of delegates from the shops and locals of a number of unions.

The council is also currently active in the struggle against discrimination in the hiring policies of New York's hotels, especially in the white collar, skilled and higher paying fields. As a result of a survey of the situation and a prepared study, the council will hold a hearing at the Theresa Hotel, Saturday, Nov. 15 starting 1 p.m., to which it invited public officials, heads of hotel unions, rank and file workers, representatives of numerous welfare and Negro organizations, at which the facts will be bared. The council will also make known its program for a campaign to break the jimcrow practices in the city's hotels.

Fishermen on West Coast Weigh Union

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 5 (FP).—The ocean trollers, deep sea salmon and tuna fishermen are "rapidly deciding a union is the only answer" to problems confronting them under government policies which have made the fishing industry virtually expendable, Elmer Allen, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organizer, told Federated Press here.

The trollers have been without any coastwise organization since the old Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union was forced out of business by the packer-inspired anti-trust suits of the late '40s. Today they are joining Local 23, a newly-organized division of the ILWU, and have found a contract approach which they believe is air-tight.

On his way back to Seattle from an organizing tour which touched coast ports as far south as Eureka, Cal., Allen reported the new local now has branches in Crescent City as well as Eureka, in Coos Bay and Newport, Ore., and in five Washington fishing ports—Seattle, Quillaute, Port Angeles, Westport and Ilwaco. He said another branch was being formed in Astoria, where some 200 trollers live or moor their boats regularly.

The local's two main objectives, Allen said, are a legal contract and a program to unite all fishermen and other workers whose livelihood is menaced by cheap imports in a fight to save American living standards.

There are more than 3,000 trollers who fish out of west coast ports, Allen said, and the local eventually hopes to have branches from Alaska to Mexico.

SEATTLE BANKER FOREMAN OF SMITH ACT GRAND JURY

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—As foreman of the federal grand jury which indicted the seven Northwest Smith Act defendants, Samuel J. Calderhead, Seattle banker, had an excellent opportunity to strike at his political opponents.

Article 6 of the Bill of Rights says that accused persons are entitled to an "impartial jury". This applies to the grand juries, which indict, as well as to the petit juries, wheih hear the trial. Just how "impartial" Banker Calderhead is can be indicted by the following facts.

• On Oct. 28 in Washington, D.C., the clerk of the U. S. Senate revealed that Calderhead had contributed $500 to the Senate campaign of Democrat Henry Jackson. Calderhead presided over the grand jury which indicted, among others, Karly Larsen, a state vice president, and William Pennock, a state executive board member, of the Progressive party. The Progressive party, with Thomas C. Rabbitt as its nominee, was campaigning against both Jackson and his GOP opponent, Harry Cain.

Also the Northwest edition of the "Daily People's World," edited by Terry Pettus, was active in the campaign against the hydrogen-bomb war policy of Jackson.

• As chairman of the Board of the Lincoln First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Calderhead on Dec. 31, 1951, issued over his signature an annual report assailing "communism and socialism." He wrote that support for the mortgage business is the way to "keep our country free from totalitarianism."

• Calderhead and his bank are members and heavy financial supporters of the Washington State Taxpayer's Assn. For years this group has openly charged that every social security proposal by Pennock and the Pension Union is a "Kremlin plot to wreck the state." The indictment of Pennock is used in the Association's campaign material to attack Init. 184. In addition to helping finance the printing of this smear Calderhead is distribtuing the leaflets at his bank. He has also distributedcopies to all his employes.

As a gesture towards the constitutional guarantee of an "impartial jury" five of the defendants (Pettus and Paul Bowen were then being held in the Minneapolis and Chicago jails) were allowed to confront the 23 grand jurors in the Seattle federal court Sept. 22. But the five Larson, Pennock, Henry Huff, John Daschbach and Barbara Hartle, did not know of Calderhead's activities in order to challange him. And he did not inform the court that the defendants included his bitterest political enemies.

The last minute revelation that Calderhead is a financial backer of Jackson has drawn the fire of Rabbitt. "This is additional proof," he told audiences, "that the defendants were indicted by their political enemies for political motives. How can you talk of impartiality when this banker had an opportunity to indict the leading opponents of the man he was backing with his money and influence, for the U. S. Senate?"

Fight Jimcrow On Taxi Jobs In Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The San Francisco chapter of the Negro Labor Council has called upon all organizations and individuals to join with them in forcing the Yellow Cab Co. to abandon its jimcrow hiring policy.

The call, issued in the form of a leaflet, focused attention on a newspaper advertisement sponsored by Yellow Cab.

The ad reads: "Cab men, pleasant work, good pay, age 25 or over. Reference, one year local residence, and accident-free record required. Yellow Cab Co. See Mr. Rice, 245 Turk St."

Hundreds of Negroes who met with the qualifications, have applied, but not one is driving a Yellow Cab today.

The leaflet said several NLC delegations have met with Rice to discuss the matter and found him to be "very stubborn." The leaflet reminded the reader of the fight waged to win street car and bus operator jobs for Negroes in San Francisco, Oakland and other cities and pointed to the fact that Lloyd W. Washington, Negro bus driver, has just been officially acclaimed as "Minute Man of the Month."

Yellow Cab's discrimination is harmful, concludes the leaflet, "not only to the Negro people, but to the well-being of this city and to this country's claims to democracy."

Arizona Ban On 'Secondary Boycott' Voted

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 5.—A proposition for a state ban on "secondary boycotts" during strikes won out in yesterday's election, Arizona returns showed. The proposition would prohibit all strikes except those over wages or working conditions.

Furniture Locals Aid Labor Bazaar

Local 140 of the United Furniture Workers of America has announced the formal endorsement by its executive board of the forthcoming Annual Labor Bazaar, Dec. 11-14, at the St. Nicholas Arena.

Sol Tischler, president of Local 140; Carl Weiss and Morris Moskowitz were named to head the bazaar committee which will obtain merchandise, sell tickets and rally volunteers.

Members of Local 140, who specialize in making mattresses and bedding, curtains and draperies, have already begun to prepare many of these items for donations.

Members of Local 76 and 76-B of the United Furniture Workers have also begun collecting upholstered and occasional pieces.

Fire Dep't Lets 400 Negroes' Homes Burn

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 5.—Four hundred persons are homeless and propertyless in the Negro community on the outskirts of East St. Louis, as the result of a fire last Thursday to which the city Fire Department refused to respond. The segregated area is aptly named Fireworks Station, subject as it is to continuous fires in the fall and winter, as well as to floods in spring and summer.

The East St. Louis Fire Department refused to heed the Negro householders' desperate plea for help when a raging fire leveled 19 buildings in an entire city block, on the ground that the area is outside the city limits.

The local reactionary press played up the fire story by saying the burned out working people blamed their own volunteer fire department as inefficient, but the facts show that the people in the community, who had bought a fire engine with their own nickels and dimes to protect themselves, put the blame squarely where it belonged, on the township authorities and county politicians.

One Negro packinghouse worker, whose house was fortunately saved from the flames, said: "We have no fire plugs because the Illinois Water & Power Co. demands we pay $60 to $100 each before they run lines in here. We know our one fire truck can't do much, and that's why we called on the East St. Louis Fire Department.

"I'll bet that if the Armour & Co. plant outside the city limits had a grass fire in back of their plant, the East St. Louis Fire Department would be there on the double. But they won't come for us working people."

The burned out families are now housed in the school building. The Red Cross is offering temporary aid, and township officials have offered a little more. But where are these 400 people to go?

Demands for action by Gov. Stevenson and county officials are being made, and the people are already talking about a mass meeting to be held here so that they can organize to put an end to these terrible fires.

SEE BIG VOTE FOR SENATE CANDIDATE OF IPP IN CALIF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Strong possibility that the vote of Reuben Borough, Independent Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senate may reach half million mark in the contest which was won by reactionary Sen. William Knowland, who was the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Los Angeles county is expected to give him 250,000 when all the votes are counted. In Alameda county, Knowland's home base, Borough vote was running about 17 percent with an estimated total of 50,000 expected, the highest IPP vote to date in that county.

In San Francisco, he polled 41,690, about 15 percent of the total vote cast for Senator. In industrial Contra Costa county, Borough got 9,731 votes or 14 percent of total cast. Outlying counties not reported yet.

Vincent Hallinan polled 3,149 votes in San Francisco, slightly less than one percent of total vote in Presidential race. Same percentage elsewhere apparently though complete returns not in.

CHAPMAN SAYS KOREA TALK WON FOR EISENHOWER

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—"It was Korea more than anything else." This explanation of the Stevenson defeat came from Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, who issued his statement at the Illinois governor's campaign headquarters in Springfield.

Chapman voiced what was the consensus here among those who tried to make a sober estimate of the Eisenhower victory.

Speaking of the decisive closing period in the campaign of the President-elect, the "Chicago Daily News" declared editorially:

"Of his promises, the pledge to give Korea first priority in his attention . . . undoubtedly was uppermost in the minds of the people."

Commentators and pollsters here traced the margin of Eisenhower's victory to a week of speeches on Korea climaxed here in Chicago last week-end at rallies at the Chicago Stadium and at the Western Electric plant.

One leading analyst here wrote: "The Democrats apparently underestimated the American peoples wish for a settlement of the bloody stalemate."

One remarkable and significant outcome here was the election of Barratt O'Hara to Congress, replacing Republican Rep. Richard B. Vail in the 2nd district.

The issues here were more clearcut than in any congressional contest in the state. O'Hara campaigned strongly as a Roosevelt new dealer, calling for an immediate settlement of the Korean war.

Vail, member of the House Un-American Committee, campaigned as a self-styled "Senator McCarthy in the House." The large district which unseated Vail includes the South Chicago steel area and a large Negro community.

Although Republicans swept this country, their candidate for state's attorney, Grenville Beardsley, went down to defeat. Beardsley's main campaign slogan was "a little FBI for Cook County."

His windup statement on the eve of the election was a violent attack on the striking Harvester workers who, he said, "are striking at the foundation of our society."

Beardsley was defeated by Judge John Gutknecht, who has been subjected to a red-baiting attack by the "Chicago Tribune."

In the congressional races here, Democratic Rept. Sidney Yates, with a liberal domestic policy, won out over a Chicago Tribune-sponsored candidate. And the veteran liberal, Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, was reelected to his 24th consecutive term in the house.

New Dixiecrat - GOP Tie Menaces South

By ABNER W. BERRY

There is a sharp warning to the Negro people contained in the election victory of Dwight D. Eisenhower. For the general, through his persistent stand against civil rights and his ardent wooing of Dixiecrats with "States' Rights" pleas, has brought onto the scene a new white supremacy coalition.

Up to now, this coalition has been working furtively, only loosely allied through the Democratic party with federal political power. But if the election returns show anything, it is that Eisenhower is heavily indebted politically to the Dixiecrat governors of Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and to the racist politicians in Florida and several other northern states.

The pro-Eisenhower newspapers—and those who will now try to sell the country on "national unity"—pretend to see in thes development the beginning of a "two-party system" in the South. In reality, this development is in the direction of reconstituting the old one-party system along new lines. And in so doing they seek to combine the old system with the new streamlined war party.

The old one-party system was based on the "need" of northern capitalists and their southern political partners to "keep the Negro in his place," voteless, segregated and impotent. The large popular vote for Eisenhower emphasizes this anti-Negro political tradition.

In the first place, the Republicans in most cases in the Deep South did not put up local candidates who would have given the electorate the chance of rejecting the Dixiecrats. And so the Eisenhower vote in Virginia, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana and elsewhere went hand-in-hand with the vote for Dixiecrat Governors, Congressmen and state legislators.

The campaign for Eisenhower throughout the South was conducted in the atmosphere of aggressive white supremacy. Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, led the pack in this respect. And it is significant that Eisenhower received a popular majority in Byrnes' state, although the GOP candidate lost the state because the votes he received on the Republican line were not counted, since they were for a different set of electors.

In Florida, the general's main strength was in the citrus belt, center of anti-Negro violence, and the campaign there was marked by Klan outbursts and threats of violence against Negroes.

Eisenhower was allied in Texas and Louisiana with governors who have openly regretted the coming of Negro freedom from chattel slavery.

In every case, the wily Dixiecrats combined their racist threats with demagogic "peace" appeals for bringing the boys home from Korea. In this they were echoing Eisenhower's white supremacy when he called for a foreign policy which would pit "Asian against Asian."

From this surface examination of the Eisenhower southern campaign and its results, one doesn't wonder why the Negro voters went almost solidly against the general, allying themselves with the "loyal" Democrats. But in many instances, especially in South Carolina, there were instances where the Negro vote was cancelled out by an energetic registration of white voters by the machines while Negro registration was held down by all the old Dixiecrat methods, "legal" and extra-legal.

The Negro people are now confronted with a national administration pledged to "state's rights." There is sure to be a Congress, dominated by Republicans and their Dixiecrat allies, in which civil rights, without a million-strong mass militant struggle, will never be considered. In the North, the Negro vote joined with the labor vote against Eisenhower. It is not so clear that the southern labor vote opposed the general. Indeed, the returns showing that Eisenhower's strength was in the southern cities tends to indicate that southern labor, to a considerable extent, went along with the Dixiecrats.

This places before the Negro people and the working class the immediate and urgent task of finding a common ground of struggle around the issue affecting both groups. The national unions can no longer "look the other way" on the issues confronting the Negro workers and Negro citizens generally. For the Eisenhower victory already indicates a threat to the Negro peoples' right-to-vote movement as well as to the organizing drive of the trade unions. It highlights a necessary step that is long overdue.

3,200 at Briggs Strike for Rehiring Of Negro Women

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Some 3,200 Briggs workers at the Connor plant here, members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 742, walked out yesterday when the company refused to rehire Negro women workers who had been laid off, but instead hired white women workers. The Negro women had seniority. The white women were new employes.

A picket line encircled the company's employment office and Layman Walker, Negro UAW leader and recording secretary of the local, told newsmen that the company was discriminating against Negro women workers. The company is today negotiating the issue. Similar type of discrimination is going on in other plants of auto companies. At Chrysler's Dodge main plant Negro women are told to mail back job applications, but white women come right to the employment office and are hired but not Negro women. Back in 1942, Ford workers at the Rouge plant threw a mass picket line around the company's employment offices protesting Ford's refusal to hire Negro women. They broke the discrimination and many shops began hiring Negro women.

Forum Monday on Negro and the News

The Negro and the News of the Week is the topic of a public forum next Monday at 8 p.m. at the Frederick Douglass School, 14 W. 124th St. Louis Burnham, editor of the newspaper "Freedom" will lead the forum.

The Frederick Douglass Educational Center begins its fall term next week.

Eisenhower Forces Carry House; Senate Still in Doubt

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won 30,303,120 votes in 38 states with 431 electoral votes, to become the 34th President of the United States. Still incomplete returns gave the Republican nominee that margin of victory over Democrat Adlai Stevenson, with 24,403,496 votes, who was leading in 10 states having 100 electoral votes. The returns were from 127,637 of the 145,940 polling places in the nation. It takes 286 electoral votes to elect a President.

Republicans won control of the House of Representatives. Late returns assured them of at least 218 members elected. It takes 218 to control. One member is listed as an independent. Thirteen races were still in doubt late yesterday.

It appeared possible that the organization of the new Senate might be determined by the lone independent, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon who bolted the GOP during the campaign, and a pro-Eisenhower Democrat from Texas, newly elected Price Daniel.

On the basis of still-incomplete returns the indicated makeup of the new 83rd Congress was:

Senate—Democrats 47, Republicans 48, Indepent 1.

House—Democrats 210, Republicans 218, Independent 1.

It takes a minimum of 49 votes for bare control of the Senate.

Morse was mum on what he will do. Daniel said he might register as an "Independent" instead of a Democrat, when Congress meets in January, because of an implied threat of reprisals from his old party over his open support of Eisenhower.

Eisenhower captured Virginia, Texas and Florida to crack the "solid south" for the first time since Herbert Hoover carried five southern states in 1928. He swept all of the big-voting states like New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Stevenson's home state of Illinois. Some of the usually-Democratic "border" states also fell into the Republican column.

The popular vote was almost 55 million. The previous high was 49,815,312 recorded in the Roosevelt-Willkie contest of 1940.

Republicans ousted Democrats from four statehouses in a 19-state sweep and the GOP challenger in Michigan pulled slightly ahead of Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

Riding the Republican victory

(Continued on Page 5)

Cacchione Memorial to Be Held Nov. 21

A memorial meeting in tribute to Peter V. Cacchione, a leading Communist and member of the New York City Council, who died Nov. 6, 1947, will be held Nov. 21 at 8 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Pettis Perry and Simon W. Gerson will speak. The cultural program will include Hope Foye, soprano.

RECESS TRIAL AT FOLEY SQ. TILL FRIDAY

The Foley Square Smith Act trial was recessed yesterday until Friday, 10:30 a.m. Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered the recess on a motion by defense attorneys following a conference in chambers with defense and prosecution counsel.

Judge Dimock said the recess was granted, over the prosecutions objection, to give Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has been testifying as a defense witness for 18 days, an opportunity to rest and straighten out her personal affairs."

Defense attorney Mary Kaufman, who has been conducting direct examintaion of Miss Flynn, said Miss Flynn's direct testimony should be completed at the end of Friday's session and the witness, who is also a defendant, would then be ready to testify under cross-examination. Miss Flynn is the second witness called by the defense.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan said it would require a considerable length of time to take testimony of the third defense witness. He declined to state who would follow Miss Flynn on the stand.

McTernan told the court he would soon be prepared to present final argument on a long-pending motion to sever the case of Jacob Mindel, 71-year-old defendant suffering from a serious heart ailment.

QUEENS CP GIVES $1,000 TO NELSON DEFENSE FUND

The Queens County Communist Party has contributed $1,000 to the Steve Nelson Defense Fund. The contribution was sent to Mrs. Margaret Nelson.

"Steve Nelson," said the Queens County CP, "has for many years been in the forefront in the fight against fascism.

"Because he is a leader in the struggle for peace, the witch-hunt Truman Administration has found it necessary to attempt to silence him through its indictment of him and his comrades in the State of Pennsylvania.

"This contribution is but a small token of the high esteem we here hold for this gallant fighter."

Tells How High Smith Act Bail Gags Defense

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—How the Truman government, by insisting on fantastically high bail, seeks to prevent local Smith Act defendants from seeking lawyers and preparing their case, was described in a letter in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Mrs. Dorothy Forest. Mrs. Forest is the wife of defendant James Forest, and is herself a Smith Act victim who is free on bail. Her letter (Oct. 16) is as follows:

"Punishment under the Smith Act starts long before the trial. Although neither my husband nor I has ever been guilty of evil intent or action against our country or its government, we are already being denied the protection of the Constitution we both hold dear.

"After more than two weeks in City Jail, I was finally released on the still high bail of $10,000, which took every resource of family and friends to raise. In addition, those who protested our high bail have been intimidated by Commissioner Bean, who announced publicly that he had turned their names over to the FBI, thus attempting to deprive them and others of their right freely to petition their government for redress of grievances.

"Now, because of the thought-control atmosphere, not only have I lost my job and my apartment, but my husband is being held on the literally impossible bail of $40,000. I had always believed that the purpose of bail was to bring the defendant back to court, not to deprive him of an opportunity to seek lawyers and prepare his defense. Yet this is what is happening even before a trial date has been set.

"Supreme Court Justice Black recently predicted that some future generation will regain the rights of which all the American people are now being deprived by thought-control legislation and hysteria. I don't want to wait that long to have my family reunited and our basic freedoms restored. Reasonable bail for my husband and me and for the other Smith Act defendants is the least that can be granted us now."

Fishermen Win Price Hike In California

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Fishermen won their higher price demands on sardines, compromised on mackerel, and the boats were sailing last week for the first time since the season opened Oct. 1.

Approximately 2,200 members of the Fishermen's Local 33, ILWU, and the AFL Seine and Line Fishermen had refused to sail for shares based on canners' and boat owners' prices of $70 per ton for sardines, $65 for jack mackerel, and $75 for Pacific mackerel.

The deadlock snapped when the canners, boat owners and fishermen agreed on $75 per ton on sardines, the price sought all along by the fishermen.

Compromise prices of $67.50 per ton on jack mackerel and $77-.50 a ton on Pacific mackerel also were set.

The agreement further provided that the price will go up $2.50 more per ton for each category if 24,000 tons of any of the species have not been caught by Nov. 19.

The 150 purse seiners of the San Pedro - Wilmington - Long Beach fleet, plus approximately 50 more boats from Northern California, put out to sea Sunday night.

Head of Canada Woodworkers Tells of 5-Year Plan in USSR

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Follow- are excerpts from a report given by Bruce Magnuson at a recent meeting here. Magnuson, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Union of Woodworkers, was chairman of a delegation of seven Canadians to the USSR, sponsored by the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

By BRUCE MAGNUSON

The new (Soviet) Five-Year Plan will bring on a new phase of Soviet society. It will replace heavy work by instruments and automatization. Science and technology will take over on the basis of mass technical training. The standard of life will be much ahead of anything previously known and it will be quite impossible to hide the facts about such world-shaking achievements in science and technology as well as in social organization.

The chief prerequisite of the successful advance of this kind of planning is peace. There can be no talk of war in a society that builds for peace. And there is no talk of war in the Soviet Union. Our message from all the people we met there to all the Canadian people is that they want peace to carry on with their work.

During our stay in Moscow the details of the fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan for economic construction was announced. The aim of this plan, which is already underway, is to raise industrial production 70 percent by 1955.

State appropriations for social insurance are to be increased by 30 percent and the real wages of workers by 35 percent.

Income of collective farmers is to be increased by 40 percent.

Housing facilities for the people will be doubled.

The state capital investment in industry is to be doubled and the production of hydro-electric power will increase three times over the previous five-year plan. All heavy jobs are to be mechanized and the number of specialists available for industry, agriculture and construction will be doubled.

NEW SCHOOLS

In Moscow the plan calls for 385 new schools and the compulsory school term will be extended to 10 years, or from seven years of age to 17. The aim is to institute universal polytechnical training.

The people of the Soviet Union were enthusiastically discussing the Five-Year Plan when the delegation left. And with the purchasing power of the average family doubled in the last five years it stands to reason that with the plan fulfilled the living standards of the Soviet working people will be the highest in the world.

Nowhere in the world is there a better organized and more enthusiastic labor force than in the Soviet Union. There the unions are not split into factions engaged in fratricidal strife but are pulling together in collective labor. There the working people set their own wages and participate in laying the plans for production. With private ownership and profit abolished in industry, workers and management work together to advance production and the standard of living of all people.

ATTITUDE TO U. S.

While Canadians are well received in Europe there is considerable difference in the attitude towards Americans. This is understandable because more and more people are beginning to see the situation not as a threat of Soviet "aggression," but as uncalled for interference by American millionaires in their (Europe's) domestic affairs.

As was stated by a delegate at the Margate Trades Union Congress in Britain while we were in Europe: "Why should we reduce our standards in order to make war on people who are raising their standards?" Indeed a serious question we should have been asking for quite some time. If the will for peace is there—there is a way to come to amicable agreement with the people of Eastern Europe.

In the Soviet Union we had the opportunity to see for ourselves the immense construction work for the remaking of nature when we circled low in an aircraft over the new Volga-Don Canal. At the western end of this project we saw the artificial Tsimlyanskaya Sea and a dam nine miles long, with flood gates for immense power stations, sluices for the navigation canal and hundreds of miles of irrigation ditches running out into the countryside.

WORLD'S BIGGEST

This project has no equal in the world. And other large projects are now in the making, such as in Central Asia where there will be a lake created that will be bigger than the British Isles and where the steppes will be watered and where the irrigated desert with forest belts will become fertile land. Instead of feeding 20 million people as now, the Central Soviet Asiatic republics will be able to feed 120 million human beings.

Today a younger generation is growing up to help the older people. This younger generation is being brought up in the spirit of peace and collective labor for the good of humanity. We had occasion to notice how much care is taken of children when we visited the Children's Palace (at Rostov), a place where the kids meet to play, study, sing and play music and learn arts and handicrafts, etc.

AMBASSADORS

Our main desire in going to the Soviet Union was to become acquainted at first hand with the living and working conditions of the Soviet people. We were in a real sense ambassadors of peace and good will between the peoples of our country—Canada—and the peoples of the Soviet Union. As such we wished to see as much as possible and to share our impressions in mutually beneficial discussions with the people we met from day to day. With this in mind we set out to plan our own tour from the day we reached Moscow.

The results were that in our short time spent in such a huge country we managed to inspect factories and homes of workers. We visited a coal mine, a timber camp, cultural institutions, hospitals, a collective farm and a vinery in Crimea. We managed to see theatre, ballet and movies, along with many other interesting items.

UNRESTRICTED

Before leaving the Soviet Union we were given the opportunity to speak about our impressions over the Moscow radio. All the while on our visit in the USSR we traveled unrestricted and without any difficulties. We wandered about at will and spoke to people whenever there was an opportunity to do so. Personally I took dozens of snapshots every day and had all of these developed and packed away when I left.

The simple facts are that Americans are trying to export unemployment and crisis conditions to foreign lands. The hysterical outbursts which accompany this plan in a propaganda sense merely reflect an internal economic and social crisis that will grow worse unless something is done to halt the trend.

Thus it is understandable why the Swedes, who already feel a crisis developing in the paper industry, are becoming worried about the future and what it holds in store for them. The neutrality myth received a severe shock there during the recent American war maneuvers in the Baltic.

Families of Smith Act Victims In Wash. Vow Fight on Shameful Law

Helen Huff, wife of Henry Huff, one of the seven indicted in Seattle, Wash., under the Smith Act, in a letter to Peggy Dennis, national chairman of the Families of the Smith Act Victims, voiced the fighting spirit of all the "Families," when she said, "Our slogan and our determination is to make the Northwest the graveyard of the Smith Act."

"Dear Peggy," she wrote, "greetings from our newest group of Smith Act victims' families to your splendid committee.

"We six wives here in Washington are very proud to join with you in the magnificent fight you have been waging against the infamous and unconstitutional Smith Act and to guarantee the safety, security and well-being of its victims and their families.

"We are also determined that membership in this wonderful group shall be closed from here on for want of eligible applicants and that it shall speedily be rendered unnecessary and dissolved, by wiping the shameful blot of the Smith Act off the pages of our nation's history.

"While all of us have been busy, literally night and day, in the various activities around getting our husbands released on bail and then helping in preparation for their defense, we were able only two days ago to meet and discuss the special role we as wives can play in this fight.

"Several of us have already spoken at a number of meetings in Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Bellingham and Aberdeen.

"Spirit and enthusiasm is running very high here, and the warmth, love and support shown to all of us by so many people who know the proud record of these seven people who have been in the forefront over the years of the struggle for peace, security and democratic progress, is profoundly inspiring.

"We are firmly convinced that every possibility exists to extend the first breakthrough in these cases that came with the acquittal of Gerson and Begun. We base our confidence on the rich traditions of militant struggle by the progressive people of Washington, the breadth of support which has been and will be forthcoming by the thousands of people who know, love and respect these seven leaders of the labor and progressive movement.

"Our slogan and our determination is to make the Northwest the graveyard of the Smith Act."

ACLU Defends Doctors Ousted By N.Y. Regents

The American Civil Liberties Union has entered as a "friend of the court" in the defense of three New York doctors suspended or reprimanded by the New York Board of Regents following their conviction for contempt of Congress when they refused to produce books belonging to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Two of the petitioners before the State Court of Appeals are Dr. Edward K. Barsky and Dr. Jacob Auslander, both of whose licenses to practice medicine were suspended for three and six months respectively. The third petitioner, Dr. Louis Miller, was reprimanded by the Regents.

The Appellate Division upheld the Regent's action. The New York branch of ACLU, through its counsel, Osmond K. Fraenkel, and Herbert Monte Levy, staff counsel for ACLU, assert that "to permit a suspension of a physician's license for conviction of a crime not involving moral turpitude and bearing a reasonable relation to the physician's qualifications for the practice of medicine, is a violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment."

The attorneys state that the 3 doctors incurred the contempt conviction when they followed advice of counsel that "the questions asked by a legislative investigation committee interfered with their freedom of speech, in violation of the First Amendment."

Fete Birth of Levittown's 1st Negro Baby

The first Negro family to break jimcrow in Levittown, Murdie and Leroy Cannon, of 180 Old Farm Road, Levittown, have presented this community with another first—their son, Ralph, born in Meadowbrook Hospital, L. I., on Oct. 21.

When they returned from the hospital, friends and neighbors waited to greet mother and child. The Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, of which Mr. Cannon is an executive board member, announced that baby Ralph is the first Negro child to be born in this Levittown community of 70,000.

Since Levitt & Sons refused to rent or sell homes to Negro families, the Cannons were obliged to rent their Cape Cod home from a private owner. This was in December, 1950. Since that time, the Cannons have purchased their house, becoming the first of several Negro families now living in Levittown.

Commenting on Levitt's 4,000 Cape Cod rentals which have recently been put on the market for direct purchase, Mr. Cannon stated: "The best birthday present we can give my son and all the kids in Levittown is the success of C.E.D.'s aim to end discrimination against my people in the sale of these 4,000 houses."

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STATE SENATE JIMCROW DENTED

THE FIGHT FOR A NEGRO state senator, begun in 1946 by the American Labor Party and supported by this paper, has paid off. Julius A. Archibald, Harlem attorney and school teacher, as the new state senator from the 21st S.D., Manhattan, represents not only a progressive united front victory, but indicates and emphasizes the need for broadening the fight for Negro representation. The key to Archibald's victory was in the Democratic Party fight, the insistent and united demand for the nomination of Negro candidates by all parties.

Now the rank and file of all parties should unite immediately for the municipal elections next year and for the 1954 congressional campaigns. The fight should be pushed to enlarge the representation of Negroes in city government beyond a lone City Councilman. There is room for more than one Negro congressman from a state with one million Negro population. All up and down the political line the people will have to enlarge upon the work done by the Non-Partisan Committee for Negro Representation which worked militantly for the nomination and election of Archibald.

PRISONERS—OHIO AND KOJE

WHAT DO ALL THESE astounding "riots" in the various state prisons mean? They are not, of course, riots at all, as the press calls them, to imply that the suffering men in the prisons are brutes, while their overseers are gentlemen of decency and civilization.

It is clear that men locked up in prisons and faced even with brutal reprisals do not take the actions they are taking in so many prisons just over minor matters. The prisoners are taking truly desperate means to get a message to the world. From even the censored reports one can tell what the message is. The men are starved. The appropriations for their food are probably stolen half the time, and they are far from generous to begin with. The spirit of corruption which reeks in all the circles of the government, as the country knows by now, must be truly enormous in the officialdom of many of the state prisons.

As we read of these inhuman conditions of which the "rioting" prisoners are trying to tell us in the prisons here at home, does it not call to our minds the other "riots" in the prisons on Koje Island, Korea?

Here too, suffering and unarmed men—this time, Asian men—have "rioted" to get to mankind a message so vital to them that many died, shot down, to get it across. Their message has been that they are being restrained by force from going home under POW exchange, just as the prisoners in Ohio and Illinois have been telling us about their intolerable conditions.

Decent men and women everywhere cannot close their ears to these desperate cries of prisoners. We should take our stand against inhumanity at home and for the exchange of all prisoners in Korea.

GOP House

(Continued from Page 3)

wave, the GOP wrenched the governorships of Delaware, Massachusetts, Indiana and Illinois from the Democrats. In addition, Republican J. Hugo Aronson swept ahead of Gov. John W. Bonner, Democrat, in Montana.

Democrats were returned to power in nine states, including Ohio, in spite of Eisenhower's 500,000-vote margin there.

Thirty Governors will take office in January, including Republican Governor-elect J. Hugo Aronson of Maine who was named in September.

The nation now has 25 Republican and 23 Democratic chief executives. As a result of the Republican sweep, the GOP is assured of controling a minimum of 20 state houses next year while the Democrats can count on at least 17.

The Michigan gubernatorial battle appears headed for a photo finish similar to 1950 when Williams just squeaked through. The lead has changed hands a number of times and could switch again before all the votes are in.

Massachusetts Gov. Paul A. Dever, keynoter of the Democratic convention, was upset in his bid for reelection by Rep. Christian A. Herter (R-Mass.).

Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, won a fourth term by defeating Charles P. Taft, brother of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O).

Lt.-Gov. Sherwod Dixon of Illinois, who had been hand-picked by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, lost lost out to GOP state treasurer William G. Stratton. Rep. J. Caleb Boggs (R-Del.) ousted Democrat Gov. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware.

Former American Legion commander George N. Craig won in Indiana over Democrat John A. Watkins. Craig will succeed Democrat Gov. Henry F. Schricker who failed to unseat Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.).

Govs. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and Dan Thornton of Colorado, early backers of Eisenhower's candidacy, were re-elected along with Gov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah, one of the few Republican governors who backed Sen. Taft for the nomination.

In New Mexico, Democratic Sen. Dennis Chavez was holding a scant 605-vote lead over Republican Pat Hurley, with 621 of 894 precincts reporting. The lead had changed three times since the count began.

In Wyoming, Democratic Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney lost his bid for a fourth term to his Republican opponent, Gov. Frank A. Barrett.

In Massachusetts, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican and one of Eisenhower's first backers, lost his fight for reelection to Rep. John F. Kennedy, Democrat. Kennedy won with a plurality of 78,754, with 1,861 of the state's 1,967 precincts reporting.

Why the Gov't is Seeking to Frame William Albertson

[Note: William Albertson, 42, of Detroit was scheduled to go on trial in Pittsburgh yesterday on the same fantastic Smith Act charge of "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence."]

DETROIT.—Brought up amid the squalor and misery imposed on Pittsburgh's common folk by the great steel and coal kings, Bill Albertson recognized early in life that it's up to working people to build a happier future.

His mother was a Communist, and through her Bill met other men and women, Negro and white, who sought to organize the unorganized miners, mill workers, who battled jimcrow and discrimination, who fought for better living conditions for the disinherited and painted a magnificent picture of a new life where all could enjoy the fruits of their labor.

An honor student and an avid reader, Bill was particularly influenced by the writings of Jack London—his scathing exposures of capitalist injustices and his warnings against the fascist brutality of the "iron heel."

Bill's mother was a nurse, and Bill himself wanted to become a doctor. He entered the University of Pittsburgh, taking a pre-med course. His aspirations were smashed when a university spokesman told him that, brilliant student though he was, as a Jew he had scant hopes of being admitted to medical school.

Bill fought back against such injustices. He became president of the campus Liberal Club. He led struggles for free speech against the Steel Trust-dominated Board of Trustees. He helped forestall the efforts of university authorities to recruit students as scabs against striking "stuffer boys" in the mailing room of the Pittsburgh Press.

In May, 1929, Bill, then a Sophomore, organized a meeting to hear Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, the noted educator, speak in defense of Tom Mooney, victim of one of the most shocking anti-labor frameups in American history.

For this "crime"—so similar to the "overt acts" of organizing meetings of which is today accused under the Smith Act—Bill was expelled from the university. Thousands of students rallied to his defense, holding great protest meetings on campus, but the industrial overlords of student thought stood by their expulsion order.

His formal schooling has abruptly ended, Bill became Pittsburgh organizer of the Young Communist League and further earned the spiteful hatred of the Smoky City's industrial overlords by fighting evictions, for home relief, for shelter for the homeless, for jobs, for unemployment insurance.

In 1932 he went to New York City. Having waited on tables and jerked sodas while he was helping to pay his way through high school and college, he joined the left-led Food Workers Industrial Union and soon became editor of its newspaper, The Food Worker, and secretary of its Hotel and Restaurant Division.

His union made strides organizing restaurant workers in the Broadway area against the industry's abominable conditions—low wages, long hours, split shifts, discrimination against Negroes, unemployment. The employers relied heavily on big racketeers and gunmen, headed by the notorious Dutch Schultz, to keep the workers down. Corrupt organizers of the AFL in that field accepted huge payoffs from the mobsters in return for promises not to demand living wages for their members in "protected" restaurants.

However, the successes of the Food Workers Industrial Union were so great that the rank and file of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 14 demanded and won merger with Bill's local. In June, 1936, when the first elections were held in the merged AFL Local 7, the rank and file made a clean sweep and Bill became secretary treasurer, defeating the racketeers who had repeatedly threatened Bill's very life. Bill's victory was the more significant because he was widely known as a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party.

The merged local won wage increases, better conditions; organized the first mixed crew of Negro and white waiters and established an organizing committee which broke the open shop in the big hotels, resulting in formation of AFL Hotel Local 6.

In 1939 the rank and file slate was defeated in elections, but again won in 1942 when Bill became general organizer of the local.

In 1943 he resigned this post to battle in an even greater arena for the welfare of working men and women. He became labor secretary of the Brooklyn committee which led the victorious campaign to re-elect the first Communist to New York's city council—Peter V. Cacchione.

Later he became secretary of the Kings County (Brooklyn) Communist Party, whose most well-known achievement was to lead the successful campaign which broke the long-standing jimcrow in the Major Leagues when Jackie Robinson was signed on by the Dodgers.

In 1946, Bill served as assistant national labor secretary of the Communist Party, helping to mobilize wide support for coal, steel, auto and electrical workers who were under concentrated employer attack in that period.

In October of that year, Bill returned to his old home as executive secretary of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania. His forceful, hard-hitting leadership in struggles for peace, for Negro rights, in defense of trade unions revived the flame of hatred for him which was smouldering in the steady breasts of Pittsburgh's wealthy magnates.

This hatred resulted in indictment under the anti-labor thought-control Smith Act.

Bill was arrested in Michigan, where he had come in May, 1950, to help fill the gap caused by the Smith Act imprisonment of Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party.

Bill is being forced to go on trial in Pittsburgh although his home, his dear ones are in Detroit. Here are Francine, his wife and beloved comrade for more than 20 years; his sons Peter, 19 and Eric, 15, active members of the Labor Youth League of Michigan, and students at Wayne University and Cass Technical High School.

He is being forced to go on rial in Pittsburgh although he is the key figure in protecting the people of Michigan from the vicious Trucks Act, which is not now being enforced only because it was Bill who obtained an injunction to stop it. Bill is still fighting through the U. S. Supreme Court against this bill which would mean the end of all civil rights for Michiganders.

Nevertheless, Judge William Albah Stewart of Pittsburgh denied the motion to transfer Bill's trial to Detroit.

He is now represented by Ralph Powe, the well-known Negro attorney from Washington, D.C.

Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1)

to U. S. District Judge William Alvah Stewart, "have so many judges based their careers on anti-Communist activities."

Everyone knew that Edises was referring to such anti-Communist carecrists as Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who ran for the State Supreme Court on a Hate-the-Communists platform after sentencing Nelson to 20 years. Montgomery, who is a Democrat like Stewart, was defeated last night.

Edises also declared that the extreme atmosphere of official intimidation against anyone suspected of Communist sympathies was shown by the following facts:

1. Pittsburgh lawyers were too intimidated to defend Communists. (More than 700 attorneys had rejected requests to join the defense).

2. More than 100 workers had been fired when a labor spy (Matt Cvetic) named them as Communist sympathizers.

3. In no other city has anyone got 20 years in prison for expressing views held by many millions of people for the last 100 years.

Denial of this motion for a change of venue will mean denial of process of law for the five defendants, the defense lawyer solemnly emphasized.

Edises' written motion, of more than 60 pages, was documented with dozen of violent anti-Communist clippings from the Pittsburgh newspapers and many anti-Communist television programs.

Judge Stewart, a former Pittsburgh city councilman, said he "felt" the defendant could get a fair trial in spite of anti-Communist sentiments in the community. He reserved a decision as to when to permit further arguments.

James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, one of the defendants, was too ill to appear in court. He was suffering from a fever.

William Albertson, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, and Irving Weissman are the other defendants.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

area of Barre have to say about our paper as they send us $22: "We are inspired by your honest paper, cannot live without it, and will try to get some more money for you."

That Campbell Soup Co. worker from Camden, N. J., who sent $5, said that we give "back-bone to anyone facing a ruthless company like Campbell Soup, which is out to break the union and restore open shop conditions."

An Akron worker who has sent us money before in this campaign encloses another $11 and writes: "We cannot affard to lose the Daily Worker and Worker."

And another worker from Lynn, Mass., writes he received an increase in his old-age pension check, and so is sending up $5. "We simply can't let the Daily Worker down as it is the only paper worth reading," he writes.

From Brockton, Mass., comes $12 collected by a woman supporter from a group of her friends. She has had The Worker so long by now that "to be without it would be like losing a member of the family," she writes.

There is a $5 contribution from that splendid Marxist scholar and head of the Jefferson Schol, Doxey A. Wilkerson. The Jefferson School is also having its own financial problems.

And from Florida comes a $50 contribution from supporters of the paper.

The Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee sends along $40 of which $25 was contributed by five Baltimore Women for Peace, which they wish credited to Abner Berry's column. The other $15 comes from two groups of Worker readers who don't want to miss their paper.

A group of Reading, Pa., workers send $7 with the note that we "must keep the Daily going and will send more later as the going is rough with income slashed by taxes and living costs." And from Erie, Pa., comes $10 with a message saying we are needed "more than ever now."

A Cleveland reader sends $18 as the best way to cast his "peace ballot" on Election Day in honor of Gus Hall, John Williamson, Robert Thompson and other truly great patriots who have left their imprint on Cleveland.

Two dollars from St. Paul; $5 from Paterson, N. J.; $20 from Kansas City, Mo.; $10 from Ligonier, Pa.; $5 from Harrison, O.; another $5 from Hannacroix, N. Y.; $5 from Detroit; $10 from Madison, Wis.; and a $50 contribution collected from workers in New Bedford were among those received.

A Bronx reader who sent $8 previously and pledged $25 altogether, send another $10 and writes he will surely go over his pledge.

"Be sure that my family needs this money," he says. "But what else can a workingman do but help the paper that's fought for him for so many years?," he asks. "Like many other people, I feel I can never repay the Daily for the education it has given me. I feel a deep sense of gratitude toward all the writers of the paper."

There were many other New York contributions which we cannot record here, some of them giving for the second and third time in our brief campaign.

Among them is a $50 one collected from readers in the Bushwick-Ridgewood area of Brooklyn, and $5 gathered by a maritime worker.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

press is now rushing to tell the country that while Eisenhower appeared to attack the foreign policy of the government, there never really was any difference between Stevenson and Eisenhower on this basic issue, that both support the present policy, in Korea, in Germany and Japan, etc.

The press is preparing to head off the inevitable disillusion of the voters after Eisenhower "goes to Korea," as he says he will do soon. For Eisenhower can only be planning ways to spread the war on the grounds that this is the only way to "end it honorably."

While the danger to the democratic, labor and peace forces is now intensified, there also exists new and growing opportunities to unite the broad masses of people in struggle to defend imperilled liberties and living standards and especially in demanding a cease-fire in Korea.

These struggles will provide the basis for independent political action especially by labor and the Negro people and for a new political realignment.

McCarthyism, the term which has come to signify the most extreme offensive against all forms of liberalism, lost some ground in Tuesday's voting. While the chief representative of this pro-fascism Sen. Joe R. McCarthy, and his side kick, Sen. William E. Jenner of Indiana, were reelected, their vote was substantialsly lower than that of Eisenhower who had publicly dissociated himself from their "methods."

McCarthy was also trafling his GOP running mate, Gov. Walter Kohler of Wisconsin, and political observers in that state expressed the view that his presence did not help, but hurt, the GOP ticket.

Moreover, McCarthyism lost several of its adherents in Congress. In Missouri, Sen. James P. Kem was defeated by Stuart Symington, Democrat, who had labor and Negro people's stupport. In the state of Washington, Sen. Harry P. Cain was licked by Democratic Rep. M. Jackson.

One of the most viciously reactionary pro-McCarthy congressmans, Rep. Richard Vail, former FBI man serving on the Un-American Activities Committee, was defeated in Chicago by Barratt O'Hara, Democrat who ran on a platform of the Roosevelt New Deals and for an end to the Korean War.

In Connecticut, Sen. William Benton, one of the most outspoken foes of McCarthy was defeated. But this was not a clearcut victory for McCarthyism. His Republican opponent, William Purtell, had been careful to disavow McCarthy and McCarthyism prior to the voting. Furthermore, Sen. Benton did not command the enthusiastic support of labor and liberal elements because of his redbaiting against the copper workers in Connecticut's brass valled and his support of President Truman's "loyalty" purges.

N. Y. State

(Continued from Page 1)

paigns also established the right of Communist candidates to radio and TV. Gerson, at first denied TV rights, fought back and became the first Communist leader to appear on TV.

His campaign is also regarded as one of the reasons he won acquittal in the Smith Act trial now proceeding at Foley Square.

Davis' campaign is expected to spur the fight for his amnesty. He is now in federal prison as a result of a framed conviction under the thought-control Smith Act.

Examination of Gerson's vote indicates he won a certain number of ballots from Democrats.

Major reason for the relatively low vote of both candidates was seen in the immense pressures of the presidential campaign, which relegated the local campaigns to a small role.

Other local candidates with considerable popular backing also failed to break through the heavy propaganda shield of the Eisenhower-Stevenson campaign, which dominated the airways and the press.

Thus, State Senator William Bianchi, running for reelection in the 22nd senatorial district on the ALP line, and Manuel Medina, campaigning for Assembly in Manhattan's 14th, drew much smaller votes than anticipated, as did Howard Fast, ALP nominee for Congress in the Bronx 23rd district.

Bianchi drew 8,000 votes out of 80,000 cast; Medina 1,600 out of 14,000; and Fast some 7,000 out of 120,000.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state secretary, yesterday called reports of the alleged "death of the ALP the annual mortuary exercise" of the newspapers.

"The same newspapers which buried news about the peace candidates and the program of the American Labor Party are now giving lavish space to the post-election items about the alleged 'death' of the ALP," his statement declared.

"This is their annual mortuary exercise. It will fool no one. The almost 100,000 voters who supported the ALP are very much alive, and the fight for immediate cease-fire, FEPC and full civil rights, restoration of American civil liberties and an economy of peace s ivery much alive."

REACTIONS TO ELECTION

Dwight Eisenhower's election was laid by the democratic Berlin Radio network yesterday to the general's "hypocritical promise given in the last minute to withdraw American troops from Korea."

The Moscow newspaper Izvestia said the U. S. Presidential campaign has shown the widespread demand here for ending the Korean war. It added that "those who really want peace cannot but accept Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky's proposals in the UN General Assembly.

Other world reactions to the Eisenhower victory ranged from the concern expressed by British Laborites over a drift to the right in America to the "great happiness" expressed by fascist Syngman Rhee in South Korea, and by fascist spokesmen in Franco Spain.

Syngman Rhee declared he was "not worried" that the new President would withdraw American troops.

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Models, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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—Bath Beach Section Communist Party

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(Appliances)

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THE CASE OF THE 'IRRELEVANT' PROSECUTOR

By MILTON HOWARD

THERE was a pained silence. The government's prosecutor, usually so glib with words, could find none the other day at the heresy trial at Foley Square. He lost the power of argument.

This is how it happened.

The defense offered in evidence V. J. Jerome's article, "Grasp the Weapon of Culture" as it appeared in the February, 1951, issue of Political Affairs, and later as a pamphlet.

Up came the prosecutor, slick, eager for advancement over the bodies of the defendants and the body of a prostrate democracy.

"I object, Your Honor."

"On what grounds?"

"It is irrelevant."

It was here that the defense lawyers noted with quiet irony that this article cited as "irrelevant" by the government prosecutor was precisely the article which the government cited in its Smith Act indictment of V. J. Jerome as his "overt act" for which they want to jail him for five years!

The prosecutor had branded as "irrelevant" the sole piece of "evidence" on which he was basing his case.

And so the judge asked the prosecutor if it was true, and the pained silence followed.

• • •

THIS laughable affair is strictly out of Alice in Wonderland, or the Russian satirist, Gogol. The whole so-called trial is a piece of cynical irony. The government wants to jail these Americans because of what it says it sees in their brains. If the defendants had no brains and thoughts, they could easily escape trial and the verdict.

V. J. JEROME

The government prosecutor responded to the word "culture" with the same automatic nay that all humanity-haters feel in the presence of this word.

That he should fear the invasion of V. J. Jerome's ideas in the court record is understandable. Here are some of the thoughts which finally forced their way into the record, even if their utterance now faces their creator with a long jail term:

"The blacklist and censorship have become a pattern throughout all mass propaganda media—radio, television, films, theatre, magazines, newspapers and publishing houses. . . . This signifies the process of the fascization of culture."

Are these warning words of V. J. Jerome untrue?

And are they "irrelevant" to the hundreds of thousands of Americans in all these fields of culture who tremble at the name "Red Channels" and the blacklist?

Or, on science:

"The bourgeois scientist seeks justification for his utter disregard of human life, the bourgeois philosopher rushes to his aid with theories of over-population. . . . The shameful plight of Puerto Rico is attributed to its 'surplus population' and to its Eastern 'rate of increase.'"

Are these words "irrelevant"? Are they a crime to be punished by jail?

• • •

JEROME'S real crime, that which is really relevant to the government's persecution, is his firm demand that we save America's culture, its folk art, its democratic-humanist heritage of the 1776 Revolution, the anti-slavery Abolitionist War of 1861, the workingclass traditions of the Irish railroad workers, the miners, the work songs and the anti-capitalist ballads which enrich our culture. He stands up and calls to Americans to protect our national culture from defilement of the sex-mania, cruelty, slaughter, sadism and perversion you can see in every drug store bookshelf, and see and hear in practically every movie, TV and radio show.

And he sees culture not as some off-side toy of the few but as the spiritual bread of the millions.

"Irrelevant" rants the government.

But what of the people? Their answer surely is different.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The People Send $$$s, Thoughts, Ideas . . .

THE MONEY IS pouring in this way as never before in any fund drive . . . six hundred in the past week for the continuation and growth of the only fighting daily newspaper east of San Francisco (the splendid Daily Peoples World publishes in that city).

Though it's not "sports," I think we'll turn today's space over to acknowledgments and the publishing of the notes that come in with the money. People who actually take the time to write out letters to their newspaper, instead of thinking about writing letters, expect to find their letters published—and deserve to. Matter of fact, as you'll see, there are some comments and suggestions on sports too.

•

"Spartacus," of Michigan, sends $150 to the paper through this column (and also sent $100 for the Jefferson School).

A "Dodger-Worker Fan" sends $10 with the note, "Please let me know you get it via your good column."

"TS and MW" of Brooklyn sends $3, which they say "is not much but just to let you know we must have a 'Daily' and must have a sports column."

Johnny and Sarah R. of New York send $5 with the note by John:

"Reading about that 10 buck donation by a blacklisted actor, decided to fork over five bucks though I have a wife and baby and can't work on television or radio either. . . . I can always make a dollar some way or other, but I can't think of any way of reading a substitute for the Daily Worker. . . . So, in your honor, for your splendid writing and, incidentally, excellent review of 'The Ring' . . . and for a fighting, gallant newspaper—"

"Bronx Dentist" sends $5 with the note: "I have been a Daily Worker reader for years. Even before it had a sports page. It was a great paper then and it's a great paper now. We cannot and shall not let our paper down. Yours for a million circulation."

"A Brooklyn Housewife" sends $10 with the note: "As a reader of three daily newspapers, your's is the only sports column I enjoy. Here is my $10 to insure further columns."

SB of Brooklyn sends $15 with the note: "Dear Lester, this $15, plus the $10 I sent last week, brings it up to $25. I'll keep on pitching, so please credit this to the same Brooklyn mother of two Dodger fans. How about some competition from a Giant fan? . . . You'll be hearing from us soon again!"

Harry of NYC sends $10. And "NYC" sends $5 without notes.

•

NOW IT GETS a little embarrassing (though if one must be embarrassed there are probably worse ways) to read nothing but praise with the letters coming in. 'Taint realistic. So it is with special thanks that I present the next two notes accompanying money sent through this column. First, with $15, from "Former Athlete":

"Dear Mr. Rodney—You write one of my favorite columns in my favorite newspaper and the one I usually read first. I really think you are the best sportswriter in the USA today. (This isn't the part I meant—L.R.)

"Now I do have a few suggestions:

"1. Inadequate international news reporting with the notable exception of the Olympics; but you could almost get the impression that sports was confined to the U.S.A. Is it possible to do anything about it?

"2. Why do you split infinitives when the result is so often more cumbersome than it would be unsplit?

"3. I object to the emphasis put on the results of games—most especially in football where it comes in such large and frequent doses. Doesn't this emphasis tie in with the betting practices which we all object to? Moreover can you say that the methods you use are scientific—even within the limits of the application?

"Good luck and good work!"

•

Just briefly for now—there's no possible quarrel with the helpful point made on international sports. More on that subsequently. As for point 2, unsplit those infinitives! But really can't see any connection whatsoever between stress on results of games, and the betting practices based on the gamblers' point spreads. As to my picking methods being unscientific—no comment!

"B and P" of New York send this letter of criticism along with $5 for the paper:

"Dear Lester—My wife and I have a bone to pick with you. Or maybe I should say that we have a couple of suggestions to make. All this stems from the column when you wrote 'you know it gets a little tough for sports columnists between baseball seasons. . . .' So we thought that we might make a few suggestions to help you realize that there are other sports.

"1. What is going on in unions to promote sports; to encourage Negro men and women to participate; and what about women in union sports—separate or integrated?

"2. Could you do at least one article on high school sports? What are the problems facing athletic instructors? I understand you do have young readers.

"3. Must we read the N. Y. Times in order to follow the excitement of an international chess match? Tell us something of Kotov, Geller, Keres, etc.

"4. As a far westerner I have never followed or seen an ice hockey game, but I did catch a glimpse of one on TV. It looks like a thrilling game, but a game that is strictly jimcrow. Might be worth an article, huh?

"Anyhow, here is five bucks for still the best sports columnist to pass on to the best of all papers. I'll bet you follow this last suggestion."

•

To Query Coaches on Point Spread Publishing

THIS COLUMN, as soon as it gets to the secretarial work involved, letters, clippings, return addressed envelopes, etc., will send out a query to a representative group of college football coaches. We will ask their opinion of the newspaper practice of publishing the gamblers' point spread (with enclosed samples) and its possible relation to the stimulation of big betting and other evils associated with the cynical use of the point spread.

Will let you know the response.

Ted Tinsley Says

GOOD ADVICE

I have before me a book published by McGraw-Hill entitled Salesmanship Practices and Problems by Bertrand R. Canfield, a scholar from the Babson Institute of Business Administration. This book covers every aspect of salesmanship, and no good middleman is complete without it.

My favorite chapter deals with Personal Qualifications for Selling, and if you think selling is easy, let me advise you here and now that among the qualifications listed are: initiative, tact, curiosity, imagination, resourcefulness, good use of English, enthusiasm, sincerity, knowledge, persistency, self-control, alertness, confidence, patience, loyalty, aggressiveness, determination, honesty, accuracy, industry, organization, friendliness, health, energy, unselfishness, and courtesy, as well as discernment, observation, judgment, sociability, persuasiveness, convincingness (!), thoroughness, and something called "detail, attention to."

Lacking any of these, you are an abject failure and a source of shame to your family and friends.

• • •

The Packard Motor Co. wants its salesmen to have enthusiasm, appearance, self-discipline, perseverance, knowledge of product, personality, speech, and selling ability. But the White Motor Co. demands stability, industry, perserverance, loyalty, ability to get along with others, leadership, and self-reliance.

You shouldn't drink, either.

By the way, both Packard and White Motor will forgive you if you haven't any of these qualities and sell a lot of cars anyway.

The climax of this chapter comes with a long list of advice to the salesman. The list has a universality about it that appeals to me. It applies equally to salesmen, doctors, bricklayers, governors, stenographers, and coal miners. Here are a few sample words of advice to the salesman:

"Maintain balance between elation and depression." (Elation: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Depression: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Sunday: Deep coma).

"Avoid financial and legal difficulties."

"Avoid family and marital difficulties."

"Work with and be friendly with women employes but conduct yourself in good taste." (No pinching).

But the climax of this advice comes when the author tells the salesman: "Avoid illness and personal injury."

• • •

I think this last should be broken down into a chart as so much of the rest of this book is. Something like: Avoid

Accident	Illness
Broken leg	Diphtheria
Broken knee	Smallpox
Broken arm	Pneumonia
Broken ribs	Virus X
Broken hip	Sinusitis
Broken head	T. B.

• • •

I think every prospective salesman should study this carefully. Capitalism hangs in the balance!

Franz Schubert Year Planned in East Germany

BERLIN.—The year 1953 will be Franz Schubert year in East Germany. In other years in the German Democratic Republic the anniversaries of Johannes Sebastian Bach and Ludwig van Beethoven have been similarly honored.

"Our special aim," said the president of the Schubert Association, "is to make the life and works of Franz Schubert known to the entire German people, but especially to workers and the youth."

High point in the celebrations will be reached during the week of Nov. 14 when special concerts and scientific lectures will be held all over the Republic.

Screen Actors Set for TV Strike Vote

LOS ANGELES.—Screen Actors Guild members will meet Sunday to vote on the executive board's unanimous recommendation that strike action be taken against producers of television film commercials and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

At issue is the insistence of film makers and agencies that they be granted unlimited re-use of commercials made for TV showing, without additional pay to actors.

Cotton Compress Workers Hold Firm in Calif. Strike

By Jack Young

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Striking Negro and Mexican American cotton compress workers held solid in Bakersfield despite company fomented violence, an anti-picketing injunction and the arrest of an international reppresentative of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Chester J. Meske, the arrested ILWU organizer, now free on bail, told the story of the embattled Bakersfield local on his arrival here to file unfair labor charges against the California Cotton Co-operative Assn. and the San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co.

Meske's story involves 130 workers at the Calcot compress and 110 at the San Joaquin compress. Its villian is Calcot Supt. H. G. (Machine Gun) Mulins, who attempted to run scabs into the plant but was turned back at the picket line.

"We opened the contract for a 30 and a half cent increase and fringe benefits,' said Menske. "The base pay is $1.57½ an hour. That's 52½ cents less than compress workers gt in San Pedro for the same work.

"Calcot's net worth went up $1,100,00 last year over the previous season. The season only lasts from November to May, so you can see how they sweated the profits out of the workers. And they sure can afford the 30 and a half cent increase, but all they've offered is 6 cents."

Negotiations deadlocked Oct. 9, said Meske. Supt. Mullins fired five workers the next day. They were W. H. Smith, a shop steward, and Thaddeus Brown, Irvin Garcia, Talton Young and Tom Robertson.

The next day the Calcot workers struck the plant and it's been down tight ever since.

"The workers call Mullins 'Machine Gun' and 'the Texas Dictator' and a lot of other names," said Meske. "He packs a pistol and likes to twirl it around his finger. He has no respect for minority peoples and is only interested in speedup—that's how he made the company a million bucks last year."

A state conciliator, Lewis DeWolf, was called in. The union and company had two sessions. "But the company wouldn't budge," said Meske, "and it was obvious they were just trying to smash our union."

The other nine compresses in Bakersfield are under contract with the AFL Chemical Workers "They are in sympathy with our demands, want the same raise, and may walk out soon," said Meske. "We've held joint meetings with the AFL rank and filers."

The San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co. workers joined the walkout. From a company standpoint, the situation was getting desperate.

That day "Machine Gun" Mullins scraped the barrel to collect six scabs. They zoomed down on the picket line at Calcot and there they stuck. One scab was hospitalized later. The line stayed solid.

"I was arrested twice," said Meske. "The charges are phoney. One is assault and battery with bail at $500. The other is felonious assault with the bail at $3,000.

"It was a phoney play to prepare for an injunction.

"Then we were served with a temporary injunction limiting picketing to two men.

"All the workers want is an end to starvation wages."

POST-ELECTION COURSES SET AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL

The Jefferson School of Social Science announced yesterday that enrollment will begin next week for a special program of five-session "Post-Election Courses," with classes scheduled to start the week of November 17.

Dr. Howard Selsam, Director of the Jefferson School, explained that "these Post-Election courses are designed especially for persons who were too busy with the election campaign to enroll in the regular ten-session courses" which began early last month. "Now that the elections are over," he continued, "thousands of progressives should find in this program the answer to their need to resume systematic theoretical study."

The new program includes 10 different courses geared to the main ideological struggles of this period, among them: "The United Front," "What Is Communism,?" "History of the Communist Party of the U. S.," "Role of Progressives in Right-Led Unions," and "Problems in the Fight Against White Chauvinism."

Also: "Joseph Stalin's New Article: "Economic Problems of the USSR,'" "Pragmatism," "Criticism and Self-Criticism," and "Pavlov and the Struggle Against Feudianism."

On Friday evenings there is a three-session series of recordings, lectures and discussions on "Soviet Music."

Classes in "Post-Election Courses" meet once a week for five weeks, in the evenings. Class admission cards may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Avenue of the Americas.

Hit Arrest of Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Calumet-area steel workers have expressed anger over the arbitrary re-arrest and imprisonment without bail of Mrs. Katherine Hyndman of Gary, Ind., it is reported by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born today.

Even though deportation proceedings against her were not completed, Mrs. Hyndman, a noncitizen born in Yugoslavia, was seized last month and has been denied bail since then on orders of the Justice Department. She is being held in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Rally for Peace to Hear UN Guests

Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Miss Jessica Smith, Dr. Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson, Albert Kahn and Theodore Bosak, as well as prominent UN guests, will speak at the Annual Rally for Peace, to be held Nov. 13 at Rockland Palace under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Kingsbury, national chairman.

Tickets are available at $1 and $1.50 at the National Council, 114 E. 32 St.

What's On?

NOW THAT ELECTIONS ARE OVER, be sure to register for a class at the Frederick Douglass School. Classes begin next week. Registration today until 9:30 p.m. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 134 W. 124th St. UN 5-7230.

IN CELEBRATION of the 35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union, The Jefferson School presents as its Sunday Forum "THE SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS." Its meaning for the United States; with speaker Betty Gannett and chairman Doxey A. Wilkerson on Sunday, Nov. 9 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (½ price to Jefferson School Students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.), NYC.

TRUSTS GET GOV'T AID FOR RUNAWAY SHOPS IN SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—The magnet attracting runaway plants from the north to the southern states is the pursuit of cheaper, nonunion labor.

A somewhat new wrinkle in the old pattern of runaways is seen in a new General Electric Co. plant now building at Rome, Ga. The old style was an almost furtive operation in which the runaway shop was taken away if possible before workers in the deserted plant knew what was happening.

The GE unit at Rome, however, is part of a long-range plan, completely mapped out and announced long in advance. The plant will make transformers. Ground for it was broken this year. The building will be done in 1953 but production is not expected to reach capacity, with about 1,700 workers employed, until 1955.

And to make the picture complete, about 100 skilled workers from Pittsfield, Mass., the area which is being deprived of the unit, will be brought to Georgia to train local people.

The Federal government supports this phase of the decentralization program, at least tacitly. The new plant is to be financed at taxpayers' expense by the issue of certificates of necessity for tax amortization.

Success of the runaway plant movement—whether in the guise of decentralization or southern industrial boom—is a measure of the weakness of unions in the South. Southern Negroes have made substantial political strides in the last eight years. Labor organization has not kept pace.

The CIO has repeatedly reported slow progress of its southern organizing drives. CIO membership in the south remains less than 500,000. The AFL is estimated to have no more than two million southern members.

Despite almost uniform national policy against jimcrow, the unions have generally moved slowly in the south itself to break down segregation barriers, although a few unions have made notable fights. Jimcrow still operates fully in textiles. And the southern textile industry remains less than 15 percent organized, according to a statement by president Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, CIO.

In the early 1930s it was possible to predict, even if an exact year could not be given, that the basic mass production industries of the U. S. would be organized. The forces pressing toward organization were too strong to be bottled up forever.

In the same way it can be said that unions must also come in full strength to the south. A patchwork of feudal repressions, built up from persecution of Negroes and consequently increased exploitation of both Negro and white workers, shrouds what amounts to a vigorous, booming modern industrial system in the south.

The corporations' grip on labor is strengthened by corrupt and vicious local governments which hold power by manipulation of rights granted to a plantation system which has almost completely faded out.

The ceaseless struggle by Negroes for the right to vote in the south is actually the sharpest threat to the southern oligarchy. And every extension of democracy in a southern state automatically improves the chances for building unions.

The south has become the section of the country in which the greatest amount of social movement can be seen. When southern white unionists pay their debt to Negroes by joining fully in the fight against racial discrimination, both labor organization and political liberation will be guaranteed to the south.

New ILWU Group to Aid Bridges Defense

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Solid support of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt defense was announced here by the newly-formed Southern California District Council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

In its first official action the council pledged to do "everything possible" to win a reversal of the frameup conviction of the three ILWU leaders.

Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt campaign plans call for distribution of 75,000 printed leaflets, election of defense committees in all Southern California locals, a banquet in Los Angeles and a mass meeting in the harbor area.

George Love, Longshore Local 13, is president of the council. It represents approximately 7,500 members of eight Southern California ILWU locals here, in San Diego and Port Hueneme.

Other officers are Ellsworth Jackson, vice-president, and Lou Sherman, secretary. Both are from Warehouse Local 26.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and rules of procedure.

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